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Allies Repel Midget Subs; Florida Oil Line Pushed; Shoes in Plentiful Supply

The World's Day—June 1, 1942

The War: Three Japanese Midget Subs Repulsed

Australia: Australian shore guns and naval units thwarted attempt by three Japanese midget submarines to raid Sydney harbor. Allied airmen carried out damaging raids on Japanese "invasion bases" north of Australia.

Sinkings: Navy announced that medium-sized Brazilian marchantman had been sunk in Caribbean and small British freighter in Atlantic.

Cologne: Germans admitted "heavy damage" had been done by RAF attack carried out by 1,250 planes on Cologne Saturday night.

Canterbury: Approximately 25 Nazi planes struck back in retaliation for Cologne raid, attacking historic Cathedral city of Canterbury in Southeastern England.

Libya: Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces were reported seeking to escape a British trap after being forced on defensive.

China: Chinese troops started diversionary action in Anhwei Province to offset Japanese offensive in Chekiang Province.

Rússia: Comparative calm was reported from all sectors of Eastern front.

Mediterranean: Four British submarines have sunk 12,000 tons of shipping in the Mediterranean and damaged two other ships, the Admiralty announced.

Washington: Florida Oil Route on Calendar

Right-of-way on the House calendar was given to legislation authorizing construction of a $144,000,000 pipe line and barge canal across Florida to relieve the eastern gasoline and oil shortage. The project would link the Gulf of Mexico with the Atlantic coastal inland waterway.

Need for linking air fields caused the War Department to choose the most easterly of three routes for construction of the highway from Canada to Alaska, Brig. Gen. C. L. Sturdevant, Assistant Chief of Army Engineers, told a Senate subcommittee.

Thurman Arnold, in a special report to a Senate committee, charged the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey with making misrepresentations in its recent denial of charges that it had hampered the development of synthetic rubber in the United States through a cartel agreement with a German firm. [Financial Page.]

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor arrived in the Capital for a business trip of unspecified duration and were luncheon guests of President Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House, together with Lady Halifax, wife of the British Ambassador.

J. R. Bell, brother-in-law of John L. Lewis, was dismissed as comptroller of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, apparently as a reprisal. Mr. Lewis, on May 28, removed Philip Murray, President of the C. I. O., from his $18,000-a-year job as Vice-President of the United Mine Workers, headed by Mr. Lewis.

The Secretaries of War, Navy, Treasury and Agriculture, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation were each authorized by President Roosevelt to "make emergency purchases of war material abroad."

New England: No Shortage Seen in Shoe Supply

Plenty of shoes will be available for civilians, despite mounting military needs, Boston Shoe Fair disclosed. [Details and pictures: Page 2.]

Fourth Navy casualty list of the war included names of two New England men as killed, one wounded, and 80 missing. [Page 2.]

Famed Portland Head Light, a beacon for mariners for 151 years, is to be extinguished for the duration. [Page 4.]

Watching weather predictions will enable motorists to save tires, the Weather Bureau announced. [Page 2.]

Commencement season was marked by ceremonies at Mount Holyoke, Bowdoin, Wheaton, and Yale Divinity School. [Page 4.]

National: 'Exiles' From Europe Reach N. Y.

United States diplomats, consuls, officials, and private citizens and their families reached New York aboard the Swedish-American liner Drottningholm from Europe and North Africa.

Mightiest waterfall in the United States will be created at 6 p. m., E. W. T., when engineers open the drum gates atop Grand Coulee dam in the State of Washington. The resulting falls will be 1,650 feet wide, 320 feet high—mightier than Niagara Falls.

North Carolina gave United States Senator Josiah W. Bailey a two-to-one margin for renomination over former Lieut. Gov. Richard T. Fountain in the May 30 Democratic primary. Returns tabulated from 1,610 of 1,919 precincts gave Senator Bailey 183,107, as compared with 83,584 for his opponent.

Alabama's first warship since the Civil War was launched May 31 in the Gulf Shipbuilding Corporation yards at Mobile; the ship, a destroyer, was slipped into the water sideways, the first time this method has been used for launching a destroyer.

Europe: Two Kings Due to Visit Washington

Two monarchs of conquered Balkan countries, King Peter of Yugoslavia and King George of Greece, are expected to visit President Roosevelt in Washington early this month, it was disclosed in London.

Premier Mussolini reviewed troops of Fascist militia who soon will leave Italy for the Eastern front.

Food shortages in Occupied France were indicated in dispatches reporting that two policemen had been killed and a third wounded while attempting to stop a mob storming a Paris food store. [Page 7.]

United Nations strategy in regard to an offensive against the European continent was expected to be discussed during the forthcoming visit to the United States of British Production Minister Oliver Lyttelton. [Page 8.]

An Axis military council was reported in roundabout dispatches from Tokyo and Lisbon to be scheduled for meeting in Rome in a short time to discuss "co-operation in marine affairs."

Wage-Hour Scope Extended

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—The Supreme Court decided today that the Federal Wage-Hour Law applies to employees engaged in the maintenance and operation of buildings whose tenants produce goods for interstate commerce. The Justice Department estimated these custodial and maintenance employees at 75,000.

Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter delivered the 8-to-1 opinion, applying to employees of the Arsenal Building Corporation of New York City and the A. B. Kirschbaum Company of Philadelphia. Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts dissented.

The ruling had the effect of broadening the application of the minimum wage and maximum hour provisions of the legislation.

"In our judgment," Mr. Justice Frankfurter said, "the work of the employees in these cases had such a close and immediate tie with the process of production for commerce, and was, therefore, so much an essential part of it, that the employees are to be regarded as engaged in an occupation necessary to the production of goods for commerce. . . ."

Mr. Justice Roberts asserted that "the power of Congress does not reach the purely local activities in question."

Each concern owned a building which was rented out to manufacturers of clothing transported in interstate commerce.

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Weather Predictions

FAIR COOL WARM RAIN TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Court Chides OPA Officials In Gas Cases

Judge Sweeney allows two restraints but declares government should have brought criminal action.

Freely criticizing Federal enforcement officials for failing to proceed criminally against alleged gasoline rationing violators, Judge George C. Sweeney, of the Federal District Court in Boston, today issued temporary injunctions against two filling-station operators and denied a similar motion against a third.

Five cases in all, the first such in Massachusetts, came on to be heard before the Federal Court Justice. They were brought in by the Office of Price Administration, charged with enforcing the rationing system.

Beset by criticisms from both Court and attorneys during the hour and a half session in the Federal Building's 15th-floor Courtroom, the OPA attorneys found no smooth sailing. At the outset, they were faced with the continuance, although by their agreement, of two petitions for hearings next Monday. In addition, although granting a temporary order restraining Nathan Lipson, of Dorchester, from further violation Judge Sweeney then objected to the method of the Government's procedure, and also termed the violation an "innocent" or "careless" one.

Criminal Cases

"I criticize the Government for even seeking an injunction in these cases," Judge Sweeney said. "I think they should have brought criminal cases against these offenders."

In the Lipson case, an employee of a Dorchester electrical supply firm, on instructions from his employer, had obtained gasoline without a card. His employer had promised to bring the card to the station later in the day. The card was withheld, Edward C. Park, attorney for the defendant, told the Court, in order to submit it to the rationing board with a request for a supplemental supply of gasoline for the car used in the business. The gasoline station attendant recognized the car as owned by the electrical supply firm which he knew had an "X" card.

Mr. Park himself had a few suggestions to make about OPA procedure. The OPA should proceed, he asserted to the Court, much in the same fashion as any other administrative body of the Federal Government, with hearings before the case is brought into into Court. He cited OPA regulation in support.

Time Element

Frederick R. Walsh, trial attorney for the OPA, countered with an assertion that the theory of rationing is "to prevent the transfer of badly needed gas. The obligation is on the gas station owner to determine that there is a rationing card with a sufficient quota of units in the possession of the motorist."

Richard Field, another OPA attorney, in an interview outside Court, later pointed out to news-

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Blasting of Cologne First Step in Drive; Nazi No. 2 General Captured in Libya; Postwar Program for U.S. Is Emerging

Welles outlines plans for world organization, international police, war penalties.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 1—For the third time in three weeks high Government officials have told the world what America is fighting for.

Latest of the three, Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, in a Memorial Day address declared America will:

1. Disarm all aggressors.
2. Punish those responsible for the war.
3. Set up an international police force in which the United States will join.
4. Establish a new world organization.

Postwar Program

The Welles' speech supplements and amplifies the postwar program which high Administration officials have elaborated in three weeks. The speeches show evidence of common thinking and undoubtedly received White House clearance.

Vice President Henry A. Wallace before the Free World Association in New York emphasized that America is not battling merely to have its own skin but to bring a new order in a "people's revolution." "Those who write the peace must think of the whole world," he said.

Milo Perkins, head of the Board of Economic Warfare, followed Mr. Wallace a week later, May 23, in a Swarthmore commencement address stressing the world's economic solidarity and necessity of co-operation in postwar recovery. The war will be won, he said, when goods which mass production can turn out are produced and distributed to the limit.

Mr. Welles, over the week end, now supplements the Wallace-Perkins statements with the first strong declaration of postwar international collaboration. He makes plain that the Administration is thinking of permanent co-operation.

The United States will join in an international police force after the war, he said, "to insure freedom from fear to peace-loving peoples."

He forecast a permanent system of general security.

Though he did not cite the League of Nations he connected the present war directly with the failure of the United States to follow through in international collaboration after World War I.

The United States, he said, will become "the nucleus of a world organization of the future."

The United States Government, Mr. Welles revealed, is already discussing postwar economic problems with other United Nations. It is presumed such discussions fol-

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Postwar planning urged in Canada: Page 8.

Gen. Arnold makes it clear air raids are precursor of Allied invasion.

LONDON, June 1 (AP)—The British Radio broadcast a message to the German people last night declaring the tremendous air assault on Cologne and environs was only "the first step" and that the "Yanks are coming" to augment the bombing forces.

The radiocast recalled Hitlers promise to stop the British bombings and Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring's boast that "no enemy plane shall drop its bombs on German soil."

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 1—Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Commanding General of the United States Army Air Force, made it clear here today that preliminaries for the invasion of Europe had begun on an absolutely new level of intensity with Saturday night's "1250-plane" bombing of Cologne, Germany.

Recalling Chief of Staff Gen. George C. Marshall's statement the other day that American troops will land in France, General Arnold pointed out "it is obvious that no offensive against Nazi-occupied Europe can succeed without air superiority and we mean to have it."

Conversations which General Arnold has been having with Prime Minister Churchill, Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Portal, and other service leaders here, and which now are virtually concluded, have had as their aim "further development of the original agreement between the British and United States Governments looking to a maximum impact of our combined air strength upon the common enemy."

General Arnold avoided questions regarding when the United States fliers would be flying from the British Isles, saying: "I hope the first you hear about it will be when they arrive."

He said the American Air Force in Europe would be a balanced unit of fighters, bombers and all other types of planes.

Can't Wait for Airdromes

"In gaining air superiority in any theater," he went on, "we haven't time to wait for ideal airdromes, ideal aircraft or ideal conditions.

"Our enemies have demonstrated that they are willing to take their losses. We must be prepared to take our losses, too, but we are going to make them count.

"It has been agreed that the best results will be achieved if American crews fly in American planes as American units except when emergency conditions dictate another course.

"Allocation of aircraft is being arranged with this principle in mind.

"The chief consideration of our conversations has been to insure that increasing demands of American units on United Nations aircraft production do not impair the British air offensive now or in the future. I believe a mutually satisfactory balance has been struck."

"We are determined to get every possible fighting plane into the fight," he continued.

"No combat planes are being

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Associated Press, Associated Press Radiophoto, Wide World

RAF Raiders and Target

Upper: Railroad line running out of Cologne, Germany, vital center in the Nazi war-machine communications system over which troops, arms, and supplies can be moved across the Rhine to bases along the English Channel. This was one of the targets as 1,250 British planes roared over the Cologne area on the night of May 30. Center: Pilot Officer W. H. Baldwin (left) of Ottawa and Flight Sergeant R. J. Campbell of Pawling, N. Y., have a cup of beverage after their safe return to Britain. Both fliers are members of the Royal Canadian Air Force. Lower: Air Marshal A. T. Harris, Commander in Chief of the RAF Bomber Command.

More and heavier air attacks on German industrial centers forecast by Allies.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The offensive spirit runs high among the United Nations today after the devastating week-end RAF smash at Cologne.

There are strong indications that this mightiest single aerial blow ever struck is to be followed quickly by new and even heavier assaults on Germany's vital war industries and communication centers, with American planes and American pilots sharing the skies with British squadrons. General Arnold hinted in London that American participation in the air offensive against Germany was nearer than anyone suspected.

Russia's insistent demands that the United Nations open a second front against the Nazis has been answered with 1,250 planes and six million pounds of bombs.

Meanwhile, Allied satisfaction over the raid on Cologne was supplemented by doubly encouraging news from Libya. Marshal Rommel's chief aide, Gen. Ludwig Crüwell, was captured by the British when his reconnaissance plane was forced down by antiaircraft fire and the attacking Axis forces were reported to have gone on the defensive and to be seeking to escape British entrapment. General Crüwell's loss undoubtedly will prove a severe blow to the German Afrika Corps.

RAF observers estimate that seven eighths of Cologne, a city the size of Pittsburgh and the focal point of a vast network of German railroads and war plants, has been made ineffective for military use for several months. A few more raids such as this and Germany's war machine may well be dealt a critical blow.

The raiders converged on Cologne from scores of airfields in the British Isles and dropped their bombs at six-second intervals. The British employed twice as many planes and four times the weight of explosive and incendiary bombs used by the Nazis against Britain in a single night, even at the height of the Luftwaffe's assaults.

Six thousand airmen were aboard the attacking planes and 100,000 men comprised the ground crews that sent the raiders off on their mission.

The British said their losses were 44 planes, or about 4 per cent of the total employed in the attack. A 10 per cent loss is generally figured as the limit under which such an operation can be regarded as a success.

The Nazis struck back at Britain last night, but it was a puny blow compared to the Cologne attack. About 25 planes attacked the poorly defended Cathedral city of Canterbury in southeast England with another two dozen craft active against other British targets.

Comparative calm prevailed on the Russian fronts with both sides apparently marking time for new thrusts.

In the Far East, midget Japanese submarines made an unsuccessful invasion of Sydney Harbor and General MacArthur's airmen pounded Nipponese "invasion bases" again.

In China, the Chinese were engaged in a wide-flung diversionary action in Anhwei Province, while the Japanese reported launching a new offensive in Kwangtung Province.

Sinkings

The Navy announced today that a medium sized Brazilian merchant vessel had been torpedoed in the Caribbean Sea. Survivors have been landed at an East Coast port.

The announcement of this latest sinking followed the disclosure by the Navy that it had called upon one of its outstanding anti-submarine fighters to take command of the critical Gulf of Mexico-Caribbean Sea frontier where the Axis

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Second Submarine Launched Within Three Days in N. E.

A Yankee challenge to Nazi sea raiders was issued today with the launching at Groton, Conn., of the submarine Gurnard—second submersible to go down the ways of a New England yard in three days and fourth underseas craft to be launched at the Electric Boat Company yard within two months.

On Memorial Day the Runner slid into the ocean at Portsmouth Navy Yard with Mrs. John H. Newton, wife of sub chief of Naval Operations in the Navy Department, sponsoring the submarine.

Addressing employees of the yard following today's launching, Rear Admiral F. A. Daubin, Commander of the Atlantic submarine fleet, lauded the workers and told them they were "doing a magnificent job."

"Since Dec. 7, our submarines, your submarines, have already cast a cloud on the Rising Sun by sinking or destroying various Japanese warships," Admiral Daubin said. "And may I also add that our European enemies are not being neglected."

After saying that the submarine workers were doing one of the most important jobs on the home front, Admiral Daubin said that a most recent aggregate of damage done by the underseas craft totaled "44 enemy ships sunk; 13 more probably sunk, and 12 damaged." He didn't amplify these figures.

Miss Suzanne Slingluff, daughter of Commander Fred S. Slingluff, U. S. N., retired, Washington, D. C., was sponsor of the Gurnard.

The fast tempo at which Yankee shipbuilders are meeting the Navy challenge of "ships and more ships" to carry the fight to the Axis will be further emphasized June 3 when two destroyers will be launched in a twin ceremony at the Boston Navy Yard.

[Picture on Page 4.]

Germans Execute 82 Czechs Following Attack on Heydrich

LONDON, June 1 (AP)—The guns of Nazi firing squads in Prague yesterday added 20 more persons to the list of those executed in reprisal for the attempted assassination of Reichs-Protector Reinhard Heydrich May 27.

The executions brought to 82 the number of those reported shot since the attack. There has been no indication, however, that any of those executed were directly connected with the wounding of Herr Heydrich, who was said to be in grave condition.

Among those who went before the Nazi executioners yesterday, the Prague Radio said, were two high officials of the Ministry of Agriculture in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia.

On May 30 the Germans were reported working on the theory that parachutists dropped from foreign planes had a hand in the attempted assassination of Herr Heydrich. On the same day the Gestapo executed 44 more Czechs, bringing the total to 62 killed since the attempted execution.

Czech circles in London, who maintain close underground connections with this dismembered homeland, said the question had been raised in Gestapo circles that parachutists might have been the actual attackers and that Czech citizens participated only by sheltering the conspirators.

The German-controlled radio in Prague stated flatly that foreign saboteurs had landed by parachute in Bohemia and Moravia.

It said some of those executed "had been convicted of having sheltered agents who had landed in the Protectorate from airplanes by parachute in order to perpetrate acts of sabotage."

Ten women were among the 44 executed by the Germans in ruthless reprisal for the attack upon Herr Heydrich.

Of these, the Prague Radio said 32 were sentenced to execution in Prague and 12 in Brünn "because they had either hidden persons known to have participated in activities directed against the Reich or else had publicly approved of the attempt on the life of Reichs-Protector Heydrich."

New Terrorism

By the Associated Press

An increase in Nazi terrorist activities in the occupied countries

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

Plenty of Shoes for Public Assured as Manufacturers Display Wares in Boston

Traffic Light Curtailment For Bay State

Curtailment of traffic lights throughout Massachusetts to save tires and gasoline was requested today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in a letter to mayors and selectmen of Massachusetts' 351 cities and towns.

The Governor urged adoption of a three-point program drafted by Herman A. MacDonald, State Commissioner of Public Works, after the Governor had called upon him to make a traffic light survey.

The plan provides for (1) changing traffic lights in the coastal dim-out area from a timing basis to a flashing basis; (2) re-adjustment of the timing of lights in other areas to accommodate less traffic moving at slower speeds, depending upon local conditions; (3) leaving as they are now those lights controlled by traffic or pedestrians.

While asking cities and towns to put this program into effect, the Governor called upon Commissioner MacDonald to put into operation his recommendation on all state-controlled highways. It is anticipated that changing of traffic lights will make necessary fewer stops and shorter waits at traffic lights, thus conserving gasoline and tires.

Price Increases For Products Of The Sea Forecast

While officials of fishing companies forecast higher prices for seafood in the near future, due to wartime regulations and curtailed production, union fishermen today began a plan of rotating work to relieve unemployment in their ranks.

Many vessels of the normal fishing fleets have been withdrawn for war service and as a consequence the unemployment situation has become serious.

Beginning today, union fishermen, mates, engineers and cooks will take "transient" trips, working two trips on their regular vessel and then laying off one trip to give opportunity to idle fishermen to work.

Patrick McHugh, Secretary-Treasurer of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union, affilated with the American Federation of Labor, said today that "the situation is serious. Today a man may be fortunate in having a berth—tomorrow, he may be in need of a transient trip."

The average price of fish at the Boston Fish Pier increased 38 per cent in 1941 as compared with 1939, according to one prominent producer who forecast further curtailment of production and subsequent higher prices in the near future.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Illustrated nature talk entitled, "Indian Lore," by Mrs. Gerald Towle, formerly of the American Museum of Natural History, at the New England Museum of Natural History. Open free to the public at 7:15 p. m.

Tuesday

Song recital by Wesley Copplestone, tenor, at the Gardner Museum. Leo Litwin will be the piano accompanist at this interesting afternoon recital. The public is welcome to attend at the Museum in the Fenway, 2:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 5

RED CAP REFRESH-R
The Sensational Odor Remover
Leaves a Lasting Fragrance
SPRAY FROM ATTIC TO CELLAR
For All Cooking Odors . . . Bathrooms . . . Refuse Cans . . . Closed-up Rooms and Animal Pets . . .

By a Staff Photographer

Simplicity and Comfort at Shoe Fair

Hazel Starr, left, displays on her left foot a casual shoe designed for the comfort of defense workers, while on her right foot she wears a dressy pump in "kona" red calf. Helene Fay, right, admires two styles of casual shoes of the "woodchopper" type, both with saddle stitch.

Hot Weather and Hot Tires Tied Up in Weather Forecasts

Motorists in eager search for tips on conserving their rubber can look to their weather reports after today, according to the Boston offices of the United States Weather Bureau and the Office for Emergency Management.

In the first relaxation of weather bureau reports since the war, the Government has completed a program promoting rubber conservation collaboration with the regular meteorological bulletins. Slightly reminiscent of the warnings to motorists to use caution in icy, freezing temperatures, the new reports deal currently with heat and its effects on highly prized tires.

The bulletins point out that tires wear out five times as fast at 100 degrees as at 40, twice as fast at 90 degrees as at 60. They also add, among other things, that every mile saved in hot weather is worth two in October, that half of all wear on tires occurs in June, July, August and September. Samples of the new bulletins as issued by the OEM and subject to change by the Weather Bureau follow;

"Continued high temperatures today. Heat stays inside tires, fast driving raises it as high as 285 degrees, weakens fabric, causes blowouts.

"Today, continued hot. Twenty per cent more tires fail in July than in January. Slow and careful driving may carry you through.

"Today, continued hot. Yesterday's temperatures heated pavements 20 to 30 degrees above normal, burned away the life-expectancy of fast-driven tires.

"Today, continued hot. Cool your tires with a garden hose, keep them properly inflated and drive slowly and carefully.

"Today, no relief of heat wave tonight. Many needlessly overheated tires will blow out today.

"Tonight, continued hot and showers. Tire treads wear off twice as fast at 90 degrees as at 60. Drive slowly."

Court Chides OPA Officials

Continued from Page 1

men that his office was unable to follow this procedure, even if it were in order, because of the time element involved in the gasoline rationing program.

The only clearcut victory this morning by the Government preceded the issuance of an injunction against Jacob J. Neitlich, Dorchester filling station owner. The injunction was issued under an agreement filed by consent of the parties. In one of the cases continued until next Monday, the Government also secured a stipulation from the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company agreeing not to commit any violation of the rationing program.

In the case in which the Government lost this initial skirmish, Joseph Kennedy, Boston filling station proprietor, took the stand in his own behalf. The facts here involved the alleged failure of the defendant to punch the card of Mrs. Phyllis Harrington, Newton schoolteacher. OPA inspectors testified that Mr. Kennedy "seized" the rationing card as they requested it from Mrs. Harrington. The defendant said on the stand that Mrs. Harrington "passed it to me past the inspectors."

Not Satisfied

In either case, Judge Sweeney said he was not satisfied there was "clean evidence of a clearcut violation." He denied the petition for an injunction.

To top the morning, the OPA men were told by Judge Sweeney that he did not like "catch all, general phrases," and suggested that they rephrase one of their prayers in their petition. He pointed out that the Supreme Court of the United States had criticized such general language.

This morning's action completed the preliminary moves in three of the cases as the Government moved forward to enforce its rationing program by civil means before proceeding on the criminal side of the Court. However, hearings to determine whether the injunctions should be made permanent and not just temporary, are not expected until next fall. At the same time, the Government is expected to proceed with Federal indictments in at least two other cases of what are believed to be flagrant violations.

Gas Replenished

Massachusetts gasoline stations, which went dry during last week's buying rush, were back in business today as dealers drew on their June quota.

Frederick H. Moore, Executive Secretary of the Retail Gasoline Dealers Association, today revealed that approximately 85 per cent of Massachusetts' retail gasoline stations ran dry during last week, as they exhausted the last of their May supplies.

Hathaway Strike Defies Request

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 1 (AP)—Refusing a request of the National War Labor Board on May 30 that they return to work while their grievances are discussed, 156 striking textile weavers at the Hathaway Manufacturing Company plant continued picketing today.

The strikers are members of the United Textile Workers of America, American Federation of Labor, but the union said the men walked out without authorization. The NWLB asked the men to return in the interests of the national welfare.

ATTLEBORO, Mass., June 1 (AP)—Production of woolen cloth for United States Army uniforms halted today at the Talbot Wool Combing Company plant when 350 workers struck.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR COOL WARM RAIN
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Continued cool this afternoon and tonight. Gentle winds.

All New England States: Continued cool tonight.

High Tides At Boston

Monday, 1:47 p. m.; height 10.8 feet.
Tuesday, 2:03 a. m.; height 11.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:34 p. m.

Simplicity Sets Style Keynote For Footwear

There will be plenty of shoes for the American public despite the fact that military shoe production will increase three fold during 1942, shoe manufacturers here for the 23rd Annual Boston Show Fair at the Hotel Statler and Parker House said today.

Simplicity was the keynote in this year's exhibits at the fair sponsored by the New England Shoe & Leather Association, with emphasis on casual shoes built for comfort and durability. Defense shoes, one manufacturer called them.

Normal buying, with buyers and retailers making normal purchases to balance inventories was anticipated by Maxwell Field, Secretary-Manager of the Association, as the show opened.

"The feeling of recent weeks that shoes should be purchased far ahead to assure deliveries has been replaced by a desire for normal purchases to maintain sufficient inventory or stock to take care of all customer needs," Mr. Field said.

The Shoe Association executive said the changed attitude followed the establishing of the price ceiling and the possibility of Government control of inventory.

"In 1941," Mr. Field said, "the shoe industry had a record breaking year with 500,000,000 pairs of shoes manufactured—the largest number in the history of the industry."

Mr. Field said that the shoe industry's ample capacity and ability to expand its production together with the fact that manufacturers have been quick to adopt substitute materials where leather was unavailable assured sufficient shoes for all civilian needs.

Nearly 500 manufacturers were displaying their new and simplified versions of what Mr. and Mrs. America will wear during the coming fall and winter seasons.

Buyers and sellers alike were on hand at both hotels this morning to compare notes on the war's effect on the industry. Frank and informal discussion of all phases of the shoe trade was the rule in exhibition rooms and corridors as leaders in the industry sought a clarification of the problems confronting them.

The general impression was that things were all right with the shoe industry and that American ingenuity would circumvent the various stumbling blocks which war may place in the industry's path.

Ancients Hold Annual Parade In War Dress

Lacking the traditional and colorful uniforms with their plumes and gold trimmings, for which more somber Regular Army, State Guard, and blue service uniforms had been substituted, members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company held their 304th anniversary celebration in Boston today.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, as Commander in Chief of the Company, joined the parade, which had formed on Beacon Street, at the State House. He marched down the long flight of stairs, clad in frock coat and tall silk hat, preceded by Sergeant at Arms Charles O. Holt, and flanked by four military and naval aides.

While the band played "Hail to the Chief," he was greeted by Capt. Louis Adams, Commander of the Company.

The Company then paraded down Park Street to Tremont to the shrill piping of a fife and drum corps, marched along Tremont to Boylston, and on Boylston to the new Old South Church at Couley Square, where the memorial services were held.

Following these ceremonies, the Company marched to Boston Common, where the traditional drumhead election of officers took place. This will be followed by a banquet tonight at the Hotel Statler.

Man Arrested After Girl Is Killed in Hub

Boston police today were investigating the history of a man who was arrested at the Lagoon on Charles River Esplanade after a young Woburn, Mass., woman was killed while walking along the Esplanade on her way to business school.

The prisoner was said by police to be Harry J. Adams, of Somerville, Mass., a dish washer in a Boston West End restaurant. He was arrested by Policemen James Leonard and Edward Lenz who had been summoned by the girl's cries.

The victim, Miss Fidella Briand, graduate of the Woburn High School just a year ago, had been driven to Boston this morning by her brother, Alphonse. Walking along the river bank to the Fisher Business School at 118 Beacon Street, she was pursued and attacked with a butcher knife.

Miss Briand is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Briand, of Linden Street, Woburn. The father is a storekeeper.

Investigation of Mr. Adams was directed personally by Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty. Police said they had found he was a native of Albania, had been arrested several times for drunkenness, had been a patient at the State Hospital in Mattapan from August, 1940, to Nov. 11, 1941, and had been placed in a deferred classification by Selective Service officials. His draft classification is 4-F, usually given for physical disability, police said.

Dr. Harold Norton, superintendent of the hospital, was quoted by police as saying Adams' case had been diagnosed as that of a maniac depressive without homicidal tendency. Since his release, the Superintendent added, Mr. Adams twice had returned for examinations and was considered by psychiatrists to have shown some improvement.

An unsuccessful effort to prevent the tragedy was made by three Boston University students who saw the girl pursued.

McGrath Confirmed

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—The Senate confirmed today the reappointment of Collector of Customs Joseph McGrath, for Collection District No. 4, with headquarters at Boston.

Nearly 800 N. E. Men for Aviation Cadets

800 N. E. Aviation Cadets—Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding General of the First Corps Area, announced today that nearly 800 New England men, between the ages of 18 and 27, will start their training as Army Aviation Cadets this month. These men will go to Maxwell Field, Alabama, to begin the training course leading to commissions in the Air Forces, he said.

Their departure will be staggered through the month, with the first part of the quota leaving next Monday, June 8. Due to leave then are 39 from Boston, 39 from Providence, 39 from Hartford, 24 from Springfield (Mass.), and 39 from Westover Field, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

Other groups will leave on June 12, June 18, and June 24. Included will be men from the Aviation Cadet Examining Boards in Bangor and Portland, Maine; Manchester and Camp Langdon, N. H.; Rutland and Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Fort Devens, Camp Edwards, Fort Adams, Fort Rodman, and additional men from Boston, Hartford, and Providence, all of whom have passed mental and physical examinations conducted by special examining boards.

At Maxwell Field, they will be given further tests to determine whether they are best adapted for training as pilots, navigators, or bombardiers.

Guerrilla Tactics for State Guard—Instruction involving reconnaissance and guerrilla tactics and related subjects for officers of the Massachusetts State Guard will be given between June 13 and 20 at the Middlesex School, Concord, Mass., the Trustees of which have made available the entire facilities of the school as a summer training center.

War Activities in New England

Announcement of the use of the school for this purpose was made by Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, who expressed his gratitude to the school authorities, not only for providing the Army with a very suitable and much-needed training area, but also for their wholehearted co-operation in placing the facilities immediately under the direction and management of the Army.

This school will be devoted to that unorthodox warfare which was introduced by the North American Indian, adopted by the Chinese and perfected by the Russians. It consists of remaining in a territory after it has been occupied by the enemy, carying on one's usual duties during the day, but devoting the night to all possible ways of hindering the enemy. The main object of the guerrilla fighter is to avoid open conflict and to keep alive. This type of fighting is regarded as important as air-warfare.

The guerrilla objective is "to harass, delay, and report the position of the enemy."

The Middlesex School will resume its regular program of instruction next fall with preparatory courses for college.

Protective Committee Appointed—Joseph F. Timilty, Boston Police Commissioner, today was named Chairman of an advisory council of 27 Police Chiefs established at the first meeting of the 27 Chiefs named recently by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to formulate plans to protect life and property during the war emergency.

Capt. John F. Stokes, Acting State Commissioner of Public Safety, was appointed Clerk of the Council. The other members are Adj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, Director of the Protection Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety; Samuel H. Wragg, Sheriff of Norfolk County; William G. Heyd, Belmont Chief of Police, and Raymond P. Gallagher, Springfield Chief of Police.

During today's meeting, Jacob Lewiton and Joseph Baccigalupo, Assistant Attorneys General, discussed the legal aspect of the problem facing the police chiefs. Governor Saltonstall cited the need for drafting police plans to dovetail with the protection program now established by other agencies.

Private Valdez Follows Orders—Told to stay at his listening post at Fort Devens while on maneuvers, Private Tony Valdez remained on duty for two days while officers forgot all about him. When they finally picked him up at conclusion of the problem, he was still listening.

'Casualty List' Is Issued by the Navy

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—The Navy Department today announced a list of casualties covering the period from April 16, 1942, to May 10, 1942. It was termed Navy Casualty List No. 4.

These latest figures brought the total of killed, wounded, and missing to 8,500 Navy officers and men in the present war.

In the first three casualty lists, the Navy had reported 2,991 killed, 4,495 missing, and 907 wounded. This last accounting—No. 4—includes the names of some missing or killed who previously had been reported wounded.

In Massachusetts, 1 officer was listed as wounded; 9 as missing. Among enlisted personnel, 2 killed, 35 missing.

In Connecticut, 5 officers missing and 21 enlisted men missing. In Rhode Island, 2 officers missing and 8 enlisted men missing.

The casualties included:

Massachusetts

Officers

Killed

None.

Wounded

Manning, Alan S., First Lieutenant, Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. F. B. Manning, Fall River.

Missing

Chabot, Leon E., First Lieutenant, Marine Corps; father, Henry J. Chabot, Gardner.

Cook, Whitney Mowrey, Lieutenant (Junior Grade), Naval Reserve; father, Harry I. Cook, Concord.

Griffin, Edward Raymond, Lieutenant Commander, Navy; wife, Mrs. Alice M. Griffin, Clinton.

Hagan, Frederic N., Jr., First Lieutenant, Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Madeline Hagan, Boston.

Nikkonen, Rudolph, gunner, Navy; wife, Mrs. Dorothy M. Nikkonen, North Cambridge.

Raymond, Fred Luman, lieutenant, Naval Reserve; mother, Mrs. Mabel R. Raymond, Pond Hill, Amesbury.

Taylor, Herbert Harold, Lieutenant Commander, Navy; mother, Mrs. Ella Florence Taylor, Collinsville.

Trudell, George Thomas, lieutenant (junior grade), Naval Reserve, wife, Mrs. George T. Trudell, North Adams; parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. X. Trudell, Milford. (Reported wounded in Navy Department Casualty List released on May 11, 1942.)

White, Alfred Fitzgerald, lieutenant, dental corps, Navy; mother, Mrs. Eugenie White, Charlestown.

Enlisted Personnel

Killed

Coyne, Walter, watertender, second class, Navy; father, Joseph T. Coyne, Fairhaven.

Morrill, William F., corporal, Marine Corps; guardian, E. J. Rosenberger, Cambridge.

Wounded

None.

Missing

Brodsky, Charles, chief boatswain's mate, Navy; mother, Mrs. Mary Brodsky, Chelsea.

Burridge, George Thayer, radioman, first class, Navy; father, George H. Burridge, Andover.

Campbell, Albert Ferguson, chief quartermaster, Naval Reserve; mother, Mrs. Barbara Moore, Lawrence.

Caron, Henry L., private, first class, Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Caron, Adams.

Casey, Leo Francis, fireman, first class, Navy; father, Leo Francis Casey, Belmont.

Cogan, Joseph H., private, first class, Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Catherine Cogan, Lowell.

Dalesandro, Nicholas, fireman, second class, Navy; father, Thomas Dalesandro, Chester.

Di Cassio, Daniel John, private, Marine Corps; father, Joe Di Cassio, North Woburn.

Ewell, Parker Thomas, radioman, second class, Navy; father, Parker Nelson Ewell, Scituate.

Farwell, Edward Pierce, gunner's mate second class, Navy; father, Harold P. Farwell, Leominster.

Gaboury, George Napoleon, carpenter's mate, first class, Navy; father, Paul Gaboury, Webster.

Galusha, Lawrence Albert, storekeeper, first class, Navy; wife, Mrs. Phyllis Galusha, Jamaica Plain.

Gibbons, Robert Emmet, seaman, second class, Navy; sister, Mrs. Irene Cherry, South Boston.

Gribbons, George Thomas, chief carpenter's mate, Navy; father, John B. Gibbons, Worcester.

Hooker, Francis C., corporal, Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Irene Hooker, Cochituate.

Irving, Arthur Richard, radioman, first class, U. S. Naval Reserve; mother, Mrs. Orinda Irving, Attleboro Falls.

Jackson, Charles Henry, Jr., chief radioman, Naval Reserve; father, Charles H. Jackson, Roxbury.

Keough, Harry, chief water tender, Navy; son, Harry Keough, Jr., Arlington.

Kowall, William J., Jr., sergeant, Marine Corps; father, William J. Kowall, Sr., Danbury.

La Mountain, Arthur Lawrence, seaman, first class, Navy; grandfather, E. A. La Mountain, Millers Falls.

Margiotto, Frank Joseph, yeoman, second class, Navy; sister, Mrs. Marie Marzino, Medford.

McAnaugh, John William, watertender, second class, Navy; aunt, Mrs. Nellie Maguire, Brockton.

Melanson, Clarence Francis, aviation metalsmith, second class, Navy; brother, Jesse T. Melanson, Arlington.

Morin, Joseph Ernest Arthur, ship's cook, first class, Navy; brother, Cylvio Morin, Danvers.

Pinkham, Paul Webster, fireman, second class, Navy; father, John Webster Pinkham, Lynnfield.

Porter, Chester A., corporal, Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Porter, Mattapan.

Quellette, Armand Raymond, carpenter's mate, second class, Navy; sister, Miss Mary Louise Quellette, Fisherville.

Rathsack, Walter Carl, chief radioman, Navy; wife, Mrs. Marceline R. Rathsack, Nantucket Island.

Roberts, Raymond Jack, gunner's mate, first class, Navy; wife, Mrs. Ann Roberts, Cambridge.

Sangiorgio, Emil, quartermaster, third class, Navy; mother, Mrs. Giovannina Sangiorgio, Lawrence.

Seliga, Martin Edward, chief quartermaster, Naval Reserve; sister, Mrs. Nellie Niemi, Fitchburg.

Sosvielle, Clarence Henry, chief quartermaster, Navy; father, Henry Sosvielle, chief boatswain's mate, United States Navy retired, Springfield.

Steve, John, chief boatswain's mate, Navy; father, Adam Steve, Lawrence.

Wells, William, chief gunner's mate, Navy; mother, Mrs. Jennie Stafford, West Springfield.

Wroblowski, Thaddeus, watertender, second class, Navy; mother, Mrs. Zofia Wroblowski, Dracut.

Connecticut

Officers

Killed

None.

Wounded

None.

Missing

Beale, Arthur George, Ensign, Naval Reserve; mother, Mrs. Emma Sumner Beale, Bridgeport.

Dunn, John Edward, Lieutenant (Junior Grade), Navy; mother, Mrs. William C. Dunn, Hamden.

Langdon, Benjamin Bruce, Lieutenant (Junior Grade), Navy; wife, Mrs. Helen Bennett Langdon, New Haven.

Nikkonen, Rudolph Gunner, Navy; father, Nestor Nikkonen, Canterbury.

Smith, Douglas Elwin, Lieutenant Commander, Navy; wife, Mrs. Frances L. Smith, Westport.

Enlisted Personnel

Killed

None.

Wounded

None.

Missing

Andrews, Joseph, Staff Sergeant, Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Bessie Valyko, Fairfield.

Boucher, Arsen Louis, Machinist's Mate, second class, Navy; mother, Mrs. Elsa Hedwig Stanton, Norwich.

Burt, Robert Arthur, Jr., Radioman, second class, Navy; father, Robert Arthur Burt, Norwalk.

Case, George B., Master Gunery Sergeant, Marine Corps; father, H. W. Case, New Haven.

Chaison, Marshall Frederick, Radioman, second class, Navy; father, Frederick James Chaison, Greenwich.

Conover, William Lawrence, Chief Electrician's Mate, Navy; wife, Mrs. Stella Lorraine Conover, New London.

Czinky, William Joseph, Machinist's Mate, second class, Navy; father, Stephen George Czinky, East Norwalk.

Derusso, John August, Machinist's Mate, second class, Navy; father, August Derusso, New Haven.

Hoeffer, Frank Hart, Jr., Ship's Cook, second class, Navy; wife, Mrs. Jeanette Hoeffer, West Haven.

Hollis, Frank Peter, Electrician's Mate, first class, Navy; wife, Mrs. Sarah Redbury Hollis, New London.

Jakubielski, Raymond Joseph, Boatswain's Mate, first class, Navy; father, Zigmont Jakubielski, Norwich.

Karkut, Walter John, Water Tender, second class, Navy; father Walter W. Karkut, Shelton.

Koblish, Joseph Francis, Water Tender, first class, Navy; mother, Mrs. Katherine Koblish, Wallingsford.

Malinowsky, Alexander Frank, Fireman, first class, Navy; father, Frank A. Malinowsky, Uncasville.

McKee, Albert, Chief Machinist's Mate, Naval Reserve; brother, William J. McKee, Plainville.

Noble, Wilson Porter, Signalman, third class, Navy; father, Albert F. Noble, Orange.

Pawlowski, Louis Stanley, Seaman, first class, Navy; father, Stanley Pawlowski, Ansonia.

Pernal, Edward Anthony, Chief Water Tender, Navy; father, John Pernal, Southington.

Ristau, Herbert Paul, Aviation Chief Ordnanceman; daughter, Miss Norma Paul Ristau, Groton.

Roberts, Sidney Ewing, Jr., Machinist's Mate, second class, Navy; mother, Mrs. Lucille B. Roberts, West Haven.

Wayne, Phillip, Aviation Machinist's Mate, third class, Navy; father, Joseph Wojtkiewicz, Baltic.

Rhode Island

Officers

Killed

None.

Wounded

None.

Missing

Gorski, Alexander Alfred, Ensign, Naval Reserve; father, Charles Gorski, Newport.

Sanborn, Philip H., Ensign, Naval Reserve; father, Harvey B. Sanborn, Rumford.

Enlisted Personnel

Killed

None.

Wounded

None.

Missing

Cutner, Alec, Chief Watertender, Navy; wife, Mrs. Anna Cutner, Providence.

Dalton, John Francis, Chief Quartermaster, Navy; wife, Mrs. Susan Mary Dalton, Newport.

Gayde, Peter Albert, Chief Storekeeper, Navy; wife, Mrs. B. I. Gayde, Newport.

Kenyon, Hugh Andrew, Aviation Machinist's Mate, third class, Naval Reserve; Mother, Mrs. Anna E. Kenyon, Newport.

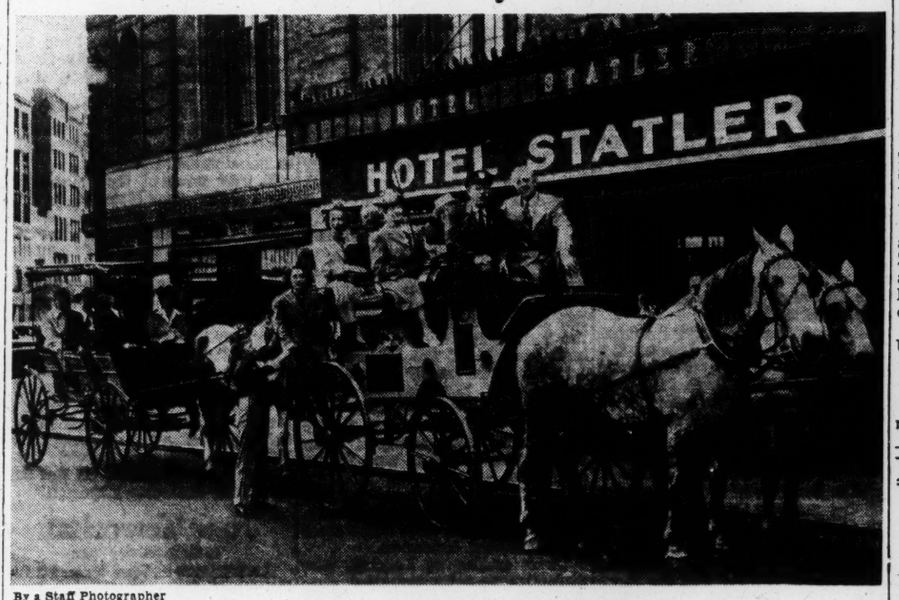
Lundgren, Oscar Albert, chief gunner's mate, Navy; wife, Mrs. Mary Agnes Lundgren, Newport.

Lusignan, Charles, boatswain's mate, first class, Navy; wife, Mrs. Irene Costa Lusignan, Providence.

McRae, George, Private, first class, Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. James McRea, Riverside.

Urbano, Camilo, officer's steward, third class, Naval Reserve; wife, Mrs. Virginia Urbano, Newport.

The Good Old Days ARE Back



By a Staff Photographer

They Make for Leisurely Sightseeing

Bostonians rubbed their eyes this morning when two of the Gray Line's new horse-drawn sightseeing "wagons" appeared on downtown streets. One was a tallyho, driven by Harold Hathaway, a veteran Gray Line bus driver; the other a Democrat Wagon, with John Thorpe, another veteran bus driver, holding the reins. Here Bobby Hickman, diminutive Statler Hotel bellhop, helps a fair sightseer up the high step to the tallyho as the first trips of both vehicles were ready to leave Park Square.

N. E. Prisoners in Japan

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—The War Department has made public the names of 277 United States soldiers, sailors and marines who are held prisoners of war by the Japanese.

The Army announced 200 were at Shanghai and the others at Zintsuji, Shikoku Island, Japan, adding that most of those in the list were captured at Wake Island on Dec. 23.

The list includes:

United States Navy Personnel From Wake Island Interned by Japan at Shanghai:

Massachusetts:

Lafleur, Albert Henry, radio man, Chicopee Falls.

Pickering, George Fiander, storekeeper—4 Middle Road, Hingham.

United States Navy Personnel Interned by Japan at Zintsuji, Shikoku Island, Japan:

Connecticut:

Bowen, Charles Augustus, pharmacist's mate—Bridgeport.

Rye, Jens Olaf, pharmacist's mate—Fairfield.

Massachusetts:

Allain, Joseph Alban, machinist's mate, first class—Gardner.

Custer, Edwin Morton, chief pharmacist's mate—Fall River.

Penn, Frank Lewis, Jr., pharmacist's mate—Great Barrington.

New Hampshire:

Keck, Truman Wilbur, pharmacist's mate—Portsmouth.

United States Marines from Wake Interned by Japan at Shanghai:

Massachusetts:

Graves, Leon Adelbert, corporal, Boston.

Moore, John Paul, private first class—Lawrence.

Vermont:

Economou, Michael Nicholas, corporal—St. Johnsbury.

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Mexican War Awaits Proclamation

MEXICO, D. F., June 1 (AP)—The Mexican Senate cleared the deck for war on the Nazi-Fascist-Japanese Axis when by a vote of 53 to 0 it authorized President Avila Camacho to declare a state of war against Germany, Italy and Japan and then approved a bill to suspend constitutional guarantees and grant him extraordinary powers to mobilize the entire nation.

The President's proclamation is expected today.

It was just 19 days ago that a submarine sent a torpedo crashing into a Mexican tanker off the United States coast, provoking a storm of protest which led to the Government's decision.

Today is doubly significant because it is the 25th anniversary of the founding of Mexico's Navy. Special ceremonies were arranged to link the observance with the war daclaration.

Explosions at Tampico

Military police, stepping up precautions against sabotage and espionage, had a new problem on their hands as the result of a series of unexplained explosions which occurred yesterday aboard the American tanker Cacalilao at Tampico, killing four men and injuring at least 20.

Several persons suspected of sabotage have been held for questioning.

Police Chief Miguel Martinez reported that police would start registering all foreigners in Mexico City today.

He disclosed that several persons had been arrested for spreading alarming rumors on the war situation but had been released with warnings.

The Ministry of Interior is engaged in new registration and fingerprinting of all foreigners in Mexico and further controls are expected.

Bills authorizing the President to declare war and granting him extraordinary powers passed the Chamber of Deputies unanimously on the night of May 29, each by a vote of 138 to 0.

Almost simultaneously the most important opposition leader, Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan—defeated by Avila Camacho in the turbulent 1940 election campaign—offered his services to the President "to defend my country wherever indicated."

Freedom of the press is one of 14 constitutional guarantees which would be abrogated for duration of the conflict.

Subversive Press

It is understood the President plans to deal directly with the numerous Nazi-inspired or pro-Nazi newspapers and magazines in Mexico which have been attacking the United Nations' cause here for months and even trying to undermine public confidence in the Government.

Suspended guarantees also would include the right of habeas corpus and injunction against arrest, freedom of speech, the right of public assembly, the right to move freely within the country or across its borders, the right to work and protection against search without a warrant.

Avila Camacho's program left untouched the right of petition, freedom of religion and restrictions on the trial of civilians by military courts. The Chamber amended the program in one respect, deciding against the President's recommendation for elimination of the constitutional guarantee of property rights.

Disturbances Minimized

The President stated categorically that, in exercising the enormous powers requested, he would take every precaution to prevent their abuse and minimize disturbances to "the normal routine of civilian life."

Among Mexican political parties, only the Sinarquistas, a conservative peasant movement which claims 500,000 of the 20,000,000 population, have not declared their full approval of the war.

Gen. Salvador Sanchez, chief of the general staff, announced that a supreme national defense council with President Avila Camacho at its head was being established immediately to mobilize all the nation's resources and manpower for war against the Axis.

He said the defenses of both coasts were being heavily reinforced and that a reorganization and streamlining of the Army had started to prepare Mexico to resist any attempt at invasion.

20,000,000 Mexicans Join Foes of Axis

By the Associated Press

Mexico's entry into the war will line up nearly 20,000,000 more persons against the Axis and boost the Western Hemisphere total to 179,936,374, according to figures in the 1942 World Almanac.

The Mexican population—19,478,791—is second only to the United States total of 131,669,275 among the 12 New World nations warring against Germany, Italy, and Japan

The others and their populations: Canada, 11,422,000; Cuba, 4,228,000; Guatemala, 3,248,000; Haiti, 3,000,000; Nicaragua, 1,380,287; Panama, 467,459; Costa Rica, 616,000; El Salvador, 1,704,497; Honduras, 1,105,534, and Dominican Republic, 1,616,561.

Argentine Gag

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, June 1 (AP)—Acting President Castillo's new gag rule whereby the press is forbidden to "reprint or comment on speeches in Congress referring to international questions or the state of siege" brought angry retorts from leaders of the pro-democratic parliamentary coalition lined up against Señor Castillo's neutral "policy of prudence."

Socialist Senator Alfredo Palacios said he doubted whether the Conservative Government could prevent publication of recorded congressional debates, and said that the state of siege which Señor Castillo declared last December "was itself absolutely unconstitutional."

The state of siege acts as a muzzle on press or public discussion of war issues, and the Radical—liberal — Deputy, Raul Damonte Taborda, who has proposed an immediate Argentine rupture of relations with the Axis, declared "this is another proof that the Government tries by every means to prevent the public from knowing the truth on foreign policy."

"The democratic sectors of both chambers, however, will have something to say, and will denounce this new violation of our constitutional rights," he added.

Police formally notified foreign news agencies of an executive order forbidding the transmission or publication of details of congressional debates concerning foreign policy.

Authorities said the question of whether this means that reports of congressional proceedings could not be cabled abroad was still subject to clarification.

Argentine newspapers received similar instructions under the state-of-siege regulations.

The Bank of Italy and the German Trans-Atlantic Bank buildings here were smeared with tar thrown last night by persons whose identity was not determined.

Spies in Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, June 1 (AP)—More than 400 suspected Axis spies have been arrested in Brazil since March 18, but the underground agents' network is not yet wiped out, reported Capt. Felisberto Batista Teixeira, chief of the Anti-Espionage Bureau.

"The magnificent results of our efforts thus far have not been sufficient to assure that the German military espionage network is completely destroyed in Brazil, or even in the Federal District," Captain Teixeira told a press conference.

Six radio transmitting stations—probably used mainly to direct submarine attacks on Western Hemisphere shipping and relay vital weather information—have been discovered and seized, along with eight radio receiving stations.

Detailed confessions have been received from 57 of those arrested, the captain declared.

The newspaper O Globo said that the confession of an arrested German showed that the Nazis operated their own coastal patrol plane between Rio de Janeiro and Santos to report on United Nations ship movements.

The story, O Globo said, came from Albert Schwabbe, one of those taken into custody in a recent raid on a clandestine radio transmitting station here.

The newspaper added, however, that Senhor Schwabbe was unable to identify the plane or the aviators engaged in the aerial espionage.

Trouble in Ecuador

QUITO, Ecuador, June 1 (AP)—A former Cabinet Minister, an active Army officer and two other men were arrested as alleged leaders of "a revolutionary coup" after police had fired into a group of university students attempting to storm the presidential palace on the night of May 29.

A palace guard was killed and three other persons were seriously wounded during the shooting.

A Government bulletin said incriminating documehts had been seized, including the text of a resignation which the students apparently had hoped to make President Arroyo Del Rio sign.

No disturbances were reported outside the Capital. The melee in front of the palace followed a student mass meeting.

Appeal in Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 1 (AP)—The newspaper El Siglo, delaring the solidarity of the Chilean people with Mexico, called upon the Government to break off relations with the Axis and smash the "fifth column." Chile and Argentina are the only South American countries maintaining relations with the Axis.

U.-S.-Nippon Envoy Exchange Arranged

BERLIN. From German Broadcasts. (AP)—A dispatch from Madrid outlined arrangements for the exchange of Japanese diplomats in the United States for United States representatives in Japan, starting June 4.

The Spanish Foreign Office is representing Japan; Switzerland represents the United States.

The exchange will be effected at the port of Lourenço Marques, Portuguese East Africa. Four ships will be used, the dispatch said: the Asma Maru, Tatuta Maru, Mramapura Maru and the Italian laner Conte Verde.

Economic Freedom Sought By Uruguay Through Ships

By Norman Ingrey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—Argentina's Minister of Navy, Rear Admiral Mario Fincati, has demanded "economic independence" for his country largely through shipbuilding and heavy industry to be developed here, as a complement to its "political freedom."

He made this demand at the ninth birthday banquet of the Navy League, in a speech which was militant in thought and tone. Dr. Ramon S. Castillo, the Acting President, was present.

"Political freedom," the Admiral-Minister declared, "is the supreme aspiration of the nations, but the present conflict has shown that this is insufficient to obtain collective happiness. Political freedom is not such unless accompanied by economic independence."

"We have the first," he said, "and the necessary resources to obtain the second, and we believe the moment has arrived to begin this conquest."

He went on to show how Argentina could get this independence—with home-built ships and well-trained crews, but these, he added, could only follow development of the national resouces of iron and coal. "Only then will we be free from economic vassalage," he declared.

Receptive Audience

The cheering audience—retired and active admirals, Cabinet ministers, high officials of the State Merchant Marine and all the maritime personalities that go to make up a Navy League gathering anywhere—disclosed it was well aware of the Navy Minister's train of thought.

Rear Admiral Fincati made it clear that the recently inaugurated State Merchant Fleet—about 100,000 tons of ex-Axis and ex-Danish refugee shipping—would be the instrument of breaking the chains of alleged vassalage. It would have to be increased by home-building, the stimulation of which was a keynote of his speech.

He mentioned that the State fleet was at present on a sound financial basis, but this, he admitted, was thanks only to the shipping shortage and the operation of the law of supply and demand.

He warned the country to be ready for competitive ocean carriage conditions after the war when fast shipbuilding would make up for present losses. Argentina would require new ships and, he said, it was essential that these be built at home.

How To Do It

This brought him to the ways and means of building the ships. And he was optimistic. "The first part of this vast building plan is to have a heavy industry," he said, "and that is already being developed. It is necessary that the country have iron—and it will have it!" The Minister almost shouted this point home to his listeners.

As to coal, he disclosed that this problem was "almost entirely resolved," the only question remaining being that of transport. He gave a glowing account of the prospects before the country when coal and iron were combined in national industrial development.

Both the Minister and Vice-Admiral Carlos G. Daireaux, President of the Navy League, declared for more home-built ships so that Argentina can map its own course in overseas trade. The latter's words on this point were:

"The creation of the State Merchant Marine was a step toward Argentine economic independence. When it is fully achieved this country will be able to manage its own overseas trade by electing its own ocean routes and methods of carriage."

The Navy League President also denied that Argentina was "lacking in seamanship"—an indirect refutation of what was considered a foreign slur imputing that a gaucho would never do well at a ship's wheel.

The Minister eulogized the Navy League for its work in effecting "national maritime conscience." He said that the state now had a fleet of 20 ships—all acquired since the war—which had voyaged more than 300,000 miles and carried more than 340,000 tons.

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U. S. Parachute Troops March

Wide World

In Capital's Memorial Day Parade

The First Battalion of the 503rd Parachute Infantry, fully equipped for service in this newest branch of modern warfare, is shown passing the Capitol in Washington's Memorial Day parade.

Memorial Day Marked by Busy War Plants

By the Associated Press

America observed Memorial Day May 30 with its war industries running at virtually full tilt and its people reaffirming their determination to win one more war in order that the institutions for which its heroes of the past fought and paid the supreme sacrifice may be preserved intact.

In most war production centers the story was the same—steel mills, aircraft factories and other plants busy producing tools and equipment for the nation's fighting men.

For the workers in one factory, the Hamilton Standard Propeller Division of United Aircraft Corporation at East Hartford, Conn., there was this heartening telegram:

"Now it can be told. You made the propellers that were used on the planes in which we bombed Tokyo and a half dozen other Japanese cities."

It was signed by Brig. Gen. James H. Doolittle, the leader of that famous air raid.

Parade in Washington

Washington was treated to its first big wartime parade, a mammoth procession made up of many of the military and naval units quartered in the Capital area. President Roosevelt abandoned his policy of no public appearances to review the spectacle.

Tall paratroopers in cloth helmets, several score light tanks inscribed with such names as "Jap Chaser" and "Arsenic," new type tank destroyer guns mounted on fast motor trucks, and a P-40 pursuit plane on a motorized mount were in line.

President Roosevelt, wearing a soft straw hat and seersucker suit, reviewed the parade from a stand near the Washington Monument. It was one of the few times he had appeared in public since the United States entered the war, and the crowds gave him an ovation.

Welles Lists War Aims

Across the Potomac, near by the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, the usual Memorial Day services were held. Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, asserted that the abolition of race, color and religious discrimination, and dealing justice to those responsible for the war were among America's peace aims.

Meanwhile, Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson, addressing the graduating class of Bowdoin College at Brunswick, Maine, said:

"We face the future determined to gain an early victory over our enemies. With our great resources and manpower and with the courageous spirit of free people, we cannot fail."

In a later speech at Portland, Maine, Mr. Patterson promised that American soldiers would "do their job," in both Tokyo and Berlin.

"Our soldiers did their job at Valley Forge, and Yorktown, they did it at Chateau Thierry, they did it at Bataan, and they are going to do it in Tokyo and Berlin," he said.

"Jimmy Doolittle has been over there, to Tokyo, looking over the ground. He changed the layout of the place, but he left enough so that it will be recognizable when the next party goes over."

Exercises in London

In London, Ambassador John G. Winant led resident Americans in Memorial Day observances. The American Legion placed a wreath at the base of the Cenotaph, British World War memorial, and flowers were laid before the statue of Abraham Lincoln in Westminster.

American troops in Northern Ireland held services at the graves of four of their comrades who have passed on since the units reached Ulster.

In Australia, battle-dressed United States soldiers in camps and outposts throughout the Commonwealth paused in their strenuous training routine long enough to pay a Memorial Day tribute to the small number of their comrades who have been killed there.

The decision to make it just another day in the United States was not confined to arms plants. At Fort Riley, Kansas, army cavalry center, the order of the day said:

"Due to the emergency, the Post will have no celebration. We will work harder for the task ahead—that will be our tribute to the honored dead."

Only 304 fatalities were reported throughout the United States during the two-day holiday, as against an average of 400 on a normal May week end.

Two factors were credited with saving many lives, both connected with the war effort: gasoline rationing kept many Eastern motorists at home, and uninterrupted activity in war plants kept many others at their machines.

City's Business and Professional Men Working Midnight Shift in War Plant

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 1 (AP)—Sacrificing sleep and leisure time, many of this city's lawyers, merchants, ministers, and doctors, are working midnight war plant shifts when their regular day's work is finished.

Their action, termed "without a parallel" by Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen, head of production for the Army, involves 300 business and professional men who toil at night in a shell-manufacturing plant.

This idea of working long additional hours at a job requiring considerable physical effort sprang spontaneously from the ranks of men who wanted to do "more than I'm already doing to help win this war."

"Look," asked the sales manager of one of the city's largest laundries to an official of General Railway Signal Corporation, "is there anything I can do in my free time to help out at your plant?"

"Sure," he was told, "work a trick for one of our boys who hasn't had a day off for much too long."

That is the way General Railway's "Minute Men," started.

The sales manager passed along the word. Others were interested. Soon they were being trained for the jobs, and, in a short time, were placed on the production line. Their numbers grew.

The money the "Minute Men" receive for their labors is largely turned over to the Red Cross, the USO, or used to purchase War Bonds. The Rev. George W. Cooke contributes all his wages to the China Relief Fund.

In addition to the doctors, lawyers, bankers, and ministers the group includes teachers, insurance men, probation officers, meter readers, collectors, supervisors, salesmen, printers, bookkeepers, and office executives.

State Aids Farmers

SEATTLE, Wash. June 1 (AP)—The State Government has moved to mobilize thousands of its employees for emergency service in the harvest fields.

Gov. Arthur B. Langlie directed all departments under his control to rearrange work schedules so employees could work six or eight-hour shifts on farms when needed.

He proclaimed this week "Farm Labor Week," for the State wide registration of all citizens for farm work during vacations and in spare time.

His order left details of the rearrangement of State office employment up to the department heads. Employees will work their full hours for the State, receiving full pay, and will get extra pay from farmers for time spent helping with the harvests.

Honored by Wilson College

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., June 1 (AP)—Dr. Katharine McBride, Dean of Radcliffe College and President-elect of Bryn Mawr College, and Anne O'Hare McCormick, New York Times columnist, were awarded honorary degrees at Wilson College's commencement today. Dr. McBride was awarded the Doctor of Laws degree and Mrs. McCormick an honorary Doctorate of Letters.

Shortwave Radiocast on June 8 To Carry Principal News of Annual Meeting of The Mother Church

Special shortwave programs consisting of the principal news of the reports given at the Annual Meeting of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will be radiocast on Monday, June 8, over Station WRUL, Boston, and its companion transmitters, WRUW and WRUS.

The times, frequencies, wavelengths, and localities for which this special radiocast will be transmitted follow:

4:45 p. m. For Europe, South Africa, United States (Middle West), 11.79 mc. (25.4 m.), 15.35 mc. (19.5m.), 6.04 mc. (49.6m.).

7:45 p. m. For Mexico, Central America, West Indies, South America, United States and Canada, except West Coast, 11.73 mc. (25.6 m.), 9.70 mc. (30.9 m.), 6.04 mc. (49.6 m.).

11:45 p. m. For Australia and New Zealand, Far East, West Coast United States and Canada, 11.73 mc. (25.6 m.), 15.35 mc. (19.5 m.), 6.04 mc. (49.6 m.).

All times are Eastern War Time. For Pacific Coast War Time subtract three hours; for Central War Time, subtract one hour; for British Summer Time, add six hours.

WPB Tin Can Salvage Drive In 38 Metropolitan Centers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 1—Uncle Sam wants your old tin cans, but only if you live in one of 38 metropolitan centers. Otherwise, the Government does not have the detinning facilities to salvage them for the war effort.

Metropolitan centers asked today by the War Production Board to begin collecting tin cans along with old paper and rubber are: Boston, Mass.; Hartford-New Britain, Conn.; Providence, R. I.; Springfield-Holyoke, Mass.; Lowell-Lawrence, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Northern New Jersey; Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Baltimore, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Rochester, N. Y.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Youngstown, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Mich.; Columbus, Ohio; Cincinnati, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Chicago, Ill.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Minneapolis-Saint Paul, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Denver, Colo.; Atlanta, Ga.; Birmingham, Ala.; New Orleans, La.; San Francisco, Calif.; Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Oregon; Los Angeles, Calif.; Dallas, Texas; Houston, Texas; Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kan.

In the four latter communities, cans will be delivered to copper mines where they will be used in the process of reclaiming copper.

These cities were selected by the WPB's Bureau of Industrial Conservation because they are located advantageously for rail shipping to detinning and copper precipitation plants now in operation.

All of the 36 cities will be expected to arrange through local conservation bureaus for tin can collection campaigns.

General directions for preparing the cans for salvage are these:

Remove both ends of the can with and ordinary household opener. Clean the can thoroughly with hot water, removing labels. Flatten the can by stepping or pressing on its middle, but be sure that approximately a quarter of an inch space remains between the can walls to permit the swish of detinning solution through it at the plant.

Place all three pieces of metal—the can, the top and the bottom—in a box reserved for this purpose.

Lessing J. Rosenwald, chief of the Bureau of Industrial Conservation, estimates that present detinning facilities can take care of about 250,000 tons of tin cans a year.

Experimental tin can collecting programs are already in progress in New York City, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Hartford, Conn.

French Consulates Closed in Canada

OTTAWA (AP)—The Department of External Affairs has announced that all French consular offices in Canada were closed for official business at the end of May.

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King announced in the House of Commons May 20 that the Government had asked René Ristelhueber, French Minister of Canada, to suspend operations of the French consulates and consulate agencies. Status of the French Minister was not affected.

Affected are four French consulates—at Vancouver, British Columbia, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Montreal and Quebec—and three consular agencies—at Toronto, Edmonton, Alberta, and Vancouver.

$6 Fur Storage only $2

Save $4 on fur storage in Certified Storage vaults, including $300 insurance, protected by six million dollar company. No Pick Up—No Delivery. It pays to bring your furs direct to one of New York's larger wholesale furriers. Cooperate with the U. S. Government Consumer's Pledge by conserving the things you have . . . with guaranteed savings. Exclusive Greanway cleaning by furrier's sawdust method, $5. Repairing and remodeling at wholesale prices.

Seymour Grean Furs
131 W. 30 St., N. Y. C. • 3rd floor

MAKE YOUR CAR SHIPSHAPE FOR SUMMER -SINCLAIR-ize

To save wear your car must be made Shipshape for Summer. Sinclair-ize service does this job in the way your car manufacturer recommends. Transmission, differential, engine and chassis are correctly lubricated for protection in hot weather. In Sinclair-izing, your Sinclair Dealer will also take care of your tires, battery and spark plugs to help them last longer. Remember, no new cars are being made so—

"SAVE WEAR WITH SINCLAIR"
HAVE YOUR CAR SINCLAIR-IZED NOW
SEE YOUR SINCLAIR DEALER

Top Choices In Coats

The unbeatable, casual classics never better expressed than at Jays.

Brief, but able to do day or night duty, a coat of wool and rayon lined to match its pretty colors: red, gold, powder blue, beige or white . . . 10.90.

Shetland-type boxcoat to sling over capable shoulders. Red, gold, aqua, copen, white. 16.90.

Buttoned classic of 100% virgin wool with huge patch pockets. Red, white, navy, antique gold, green, brown or beige . . . . . 25.00.

COATS—FOURTH FLOOR

J. Jays Temple Place Boston

Art Exhibitions in Boston—Maine Teachers Plan Courses to Aid War Effort

Student Training Illustrated By Display at Museum School

The School of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts will hold its sixty-fifth annual exhibition of students' work through June 6 at the school galleries, 230 The Fenway. The display includes paintings, sculpture, graphic art, ceramics, jewelry, and silversmithing.

The exhibition shows the evolution of a student's training. The work, encompassing four years of discipline, shows clearly a beginning, middle, and end: we can see how far-reaching are the principles inculcated. The staff seems to be in agreement as to method and there is not apparent the decisive influence of any personal style.

The first of the rudiments of painting is a manipulation of textural surfaces. The student learns how to be articulate on the flat surface with paint which is applied smoothly, opaquely, with palette knife or brush, scumbeled, streaked, dotted, or incised. In the first step the student comes to feel the nature of his materials. The second stage involves realization of basic form. Concrete shapes are put into juxtaposition. Next, the painter turns to nature for forms, and he proceeds with a heightened appreciation of texture and concrete design to make an accurate representation. This process reverses the former academic method in which students commenced at once on topographic likeness. Naturalistic imagery is achieved from within in this newer method.

The students set to work with similar thoroughness to learn the fundamentals of design: tool manipulation, finger, wrist, and shoulder control, color relations, vibration of color, extension and rhythm of color. They work both abstractly and descriptively in paint and clay.

All students are expected to be trained in crafts as well. By the time they reach the third and fourth years, they set forth on advanced technical problems, based on methods employed by old masters. By this time they have been given the technical means and they are encouraged to continue in accordance with their own inclinations.

There is manifest a greater freedom on the part of students. The erstwhile sameness of portraits and figures and still-lifes has vanished. On the other hand, the students show in common an appreciation of the organic character of composition, the need for carrying the idiom consistently to all four corners of the canvas. They have come to understand the whole, through having learned the significance and working interdependence of the parts.

The most pronounced achievement among the museum students is graphic art. There is an uncommon grasp of the problems of form, modeling, and life-enhancing line.

D. A.

Helen Jepson To Sing On Air Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Helen Jepson, soprano, as guest of the "Great Artists" series, will sing "Vissi d'Arte" from Puccini's "Tosca," Bizet's "Ouvre Ton Coeur," Haydn's "My Mother Bids Me Bind My Hair," and "I'll Follow My Secret Heart" from Noel Coward's "Conversation Piece," NBC-WNAC, 9 p. m.

Madeleine Carroll returns to "Cavalcade of America" in the title role of "Clara Barton," NBC-WNAC, 8 p. m.

Donald Nelson and Robert Patterson, Under-Secretary of War, will be the speakers at the induction ceremonies of Maj. Gen. Levin H. Campbell, Jr., as the new U. S. Army Chief of Ordnance, MBS, 5:15 p. m.; WAAB, by recording, 7:30 p. m.

Stage and Screen

Eddie Dowling will come to the Majestic Monday evening, June 8, in "George Washington Slept Here," to begin a two-week engagement. On June 22 Henry Hull will be seen at the same theater in "Watch on the Rhine," with Jessie Royce Landis and Cissie Loftus in the cast. A popular price scale at the box office is announced for both plays.

* * *

The Keith Memorial is changing its program tomorrow. The incoming films are "The Tuttles of Tahiti," with Charles Laughton and Jon Hall heading the cast, and "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost," with Lupe Velez and Leon Errol.

* * *

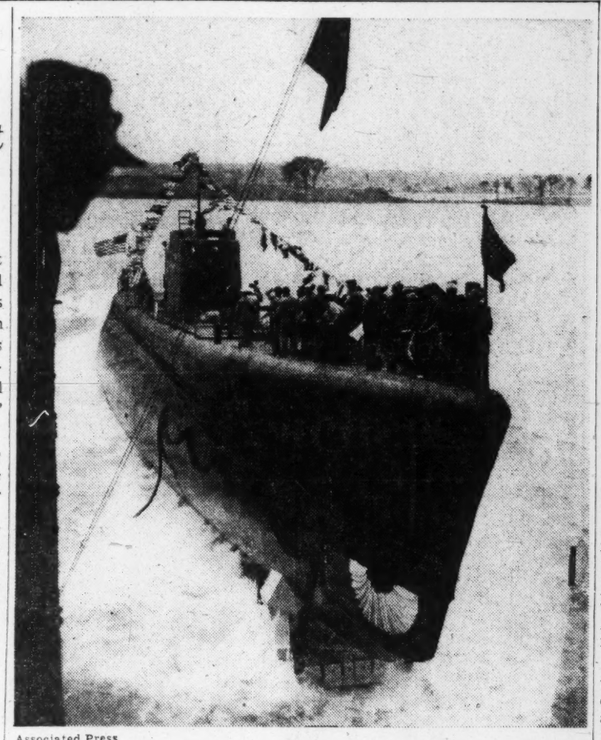
Guy Palmerton will open his Lake Whalom Theater at Fitchburg on June 22 for a season of 12 weeks. This will be the ninth season of summer stock there. Both plays and musical shows will be presented.

* * *

Katharine Cornell plans to present a revival of Chekhov's "Three Sisters" next season in New York. A long tour, which may or may not include Boston, will precede the Manhattan opening. Miss Cornell will play the role of Masha. Guthrie McClintic will direct the production.

* * *

Two new plays are announced for production at Rockport by the Forbes Theater which begins its season on July 1. One of them is "Ah, Theater" by Roy Erickson and Burt Kelsey. The other is "Yes or No" by Louis Zocca. Among the other plays on the schedule are "You Can't Take It With You," "Personal Appearance," and "Out of the Frying Pan."



Associated Press

New Submarine Leaves the Ways

At Portsmouth, N. H., on Memorial Day, the submarine U. S. S. Runner slid down the ways and will soon take its place in Uncle Sam's hard-hitting underseas fleet. Mrs. John H. Newton, wife of sub chief of Naval operations, Navy Department, sponsored the craft.

Art Exhibitions

Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Avenue, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public week days 9 to 5 (except Mondays), Sundays, 2 to 5.

Charles D. Childs, 171 Newbury Street—Exhibition of Currier and Ives prints.

Fine Arts Theater—Circus photographs by George Brinton Beal. Through June.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Spring exhibition by members. Through June 13.

Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Prints and ships and yachts.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—First Members' exhibition, oils, water colors, black-and-whites, and sculpture. Through June 7.

Jordan Marsh Gallery, Fifth Floor, Annex Building—Thirteenth annual exhibition of paintings by contemporary artists of New England.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 32 Newbury Street—Needlework by Mrs. Foster Stearns.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—Designs for the Theater in modern times. Suggestions for War time Exhibition, arranged by the students in the Museum Course. Indian paintings, XVI-XVIII centuries. Indian Sculpture, Loan Collection of English silver, XVIII century. Study Exhibition: Classical Art.

Germanic Museum, Harvard University—Retrospective exhibition of Massachusetts Federal Art Project. Through June 26.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10-4; music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4; music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on National Holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 daily; 2 to 6 Sundays; Closed Mondays. American Rooms in Miniature by Mrs. James Ward Thorne. (Special Exhibition Galleries, upper.) Through June 14. Annual Exhibition of Student Work. (School of the Museum of Fine Arts, 230 The Fenway, 10 to 4 o'clock daily, except Sundays.) Through June 6. Paintings by Contemporary American Artists, second group (Provisional Acquisitions Gallery.) Madonna and Child, Workshop of Andrea della Robbia, bequest of William C. Endicott in memory of the late Samuel Gray Ward; Stone Figure of the Indian Deity Brahma, 15th, and 16th century, gift of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller; Alabaster Head, Spanish, early 16th century, gift of Mrs. Charles Gaston Smith's Group; Group of Meroitic Jewelry from Gammai, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, gift of Mrs. Orio Bates. All in Recent Accessions Gallery.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art—Water colors by Charles Hopkinson. Through June 15.

Lowell: Art Museum, Whistler's Birthplace—Exhibition of Boston Society of Water Color Paintings. Through July 1.

Springfield: Springfield Museum of Art—Exhibition of Pre-Columbian art of Latin America. Through June 16.

Winchester: Winchester Public Library Gallery—June exhibition of embroideries by Anna Lesynai and sculpture by Elizabeth McClean Smith. June 1-24.

Need Stressed Of Promoting State Morale

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, June 1—Urging increased support of public education as an essential defense institution of a Democracy, the Educational Policies Committee of the Maine Teachers Association has compiled suggested ways in which schools can help the war effort.

First, is a program conducive to physical and mental health, not only among school children but among adults as well. Reduction of athletic contests between schools in favor of a more complete physical program, encouraging competition between classes and groups within the individual schools is proposed.

Modification of curriculum emphasizing subjects related to the war also is recommended.

In this connection, the committee points out it is important to develop a high state of morale among children and adults. It urges a definite correlation of the work of teachers and school departments in the study of the background, present conduct and possible consequences of the World conflict and the promotion of increased understanding by both young and adult persons of the nature and menace of totalitarian doctrines and methods by which they are disseminated.

Conservation of materials, cooperation in the making of model planes, willingness not to task special privileges and materials on which the Government must have first claim are other suggestions by the committee.

Calling attention to the interest among adults in "refresher courses," which have brought many older persons back to school, the committee points out that promotion of cultural and physical and vocational programs in the schools, today, may very well mean that the postwar period will find the schools again becoming real community centers with doors open and facilities in efficient use throughout each day. Then, too, it calls attention to the fact that if Maine is to be wisely governed in years to come the boys and girls of today must continue to have the best school facilities and teachers that the State and local communities can provide.

Gasoline Issue

The major problem that has faced Edward C. Moran, Jr., former Congressman, now State Director of OPA for Maine, to date has been how to satisfy defense workers' requests that they be able to get gasoline for transportation to shipyards without loss of working time.

Irate when local rationing boards would allow them no more than B-3 cards and, according to reports, requested them to appear personally if they wanted more gas, shipyard workers held organized protest meetings. One in Lewiston was attended by Mr. Moran and by former Gov. Louis J. Brann, now First District Democratic Congressional candidate. Mr. Brann was cheered to the echo when he pledged himself to help the shipyard workers any way he could to get their gas.

Mr. Moran urged the workers to have faith in OPA; said the OPA sought to ease, not make more difficult, the plight of all defense workers who need gasoline for transportation. Workers formed a committee which will meet, this week, with Mr. Moran.

R. J. Keller

Greater Boston Garland School Seniors

Among those graduating from the Garland School at Robinson Chapel on June 4 are these five seniors from the Greater Boston area: (Left to right) Frances Walker, Hingham; Elizabeth Ann Garretson, Hingham; Jean Allen, Brookline; Rita Tyler, Weston, and Seeley Stetson, West Newton.

Graduation at Mount Holyoke

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., June 1—Bachelor of arts degrees were awarded today to 236 members of the graduating class at Mount Holyoke College, marking its 105th commencement.

The baccalaureate sermon, delivered by the Rev. Dr. Sidney Lovett, chaplain of Yale University, the President's reception, and the traditional senior serenade took place yesterday.

The Rev. Mrs. Lovett declared that women must devote themselves "to the primary cultivation of pity and the charm of words and the generosity of strength which are the source of the world's ultimate sanity and peace."

Final vesper services of the year were held in Abbey Memorial Chapel, with the senior and sophomore class choirs taking part.

From canoes on the lake, college seniors conducted their serenade, singing college songs, while other classes and alumnae answered them from the lake shore.

Wheaton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTON, Mass., June 1—Announcement of availability of four new scholarships and the appointment of Miss Alice L. Thorpe of Providence, R. I., as Secretary at Wheaton College was made yesterday, as degrees were given to 111 seniors in combined baccalaureate and graduation ceremonies.

Herbert M. Plimpton of the Board of Trustees, and Dr. J. Edgar Park, President of the College, led the academic procession to Cole Memorial Chapel where the exercises were held.

Dean Miriam F. Carpenter presented the graduation hoods to the seniors. The Rev. Dr. Frederick H. Page of Waltham and Dr. Walter O. McIntire, formerly of the faculty, also participated in the program.

The four new scholarships were gifts of Wheaton classes of 1917, 1930, 1931, and 1932.

Lady Lindsay

Lady Lindsay, who passed on at Boston yesterday, was the wife of Archibald Lionel Lindesay, 13th Earl of Lindsay. The former Ethel Tucker, daughter of W. Austin Tucker, founder of the Boston banking firm of Tucker, Anthony & Co., Lady Lindsay was married to the Hon. Archibald Lindesay in Boston in 1900. Her husband ascended to the 600-year-old Scottish Earldom in 1939, but the couple continued to make their home in America at 10 Bridge Street, Manchester, Mass. Lady Lindsay had devoted her entire time during the past two years to the work of the British War Relief Society.

Yale Plea on World Needs

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 1 (AP)—The Rev. Liston Pope, Assistant Professor of Social Ethics at Yale, today told a group of young people soon to become clergymen and missionaries that "those who would lead in this hour must know the fierce needs and hopes of the people, and bring them fulfillment."

"The people," he said at the 120th anniversary exercises of the Yale Divinity School, "are all of us and more than any of us; they are a community one knows and all the communities one has never seen."

He was addressing the 92 students, representing 12 denominations, 30 states, two foreign countries and 78 colleges and universities, who will be candidates for degrees June 9, members of their families and Divinity School alumni.

"The Axis program, seeking to divide and rule, comprises an effort at the greatest counter revolution in history. But the symbols of the future are emblazoned on the banners of the people, and they will not fall short of victory."

Dr. Charles Seymour, President of Yale, announced honors and presented prizes at the exercises.

School Diplomas To Service List

Over the objections of Superintendent of Schools Everett W. Ireland, the Somerville School Committee has voted to award a diploma this year to any high school senior who enlisted in the armed forces before May 15. The board reversed its stand of last December by a 5 to 3 vote.

The provision specified that the student must have been in good standing at the time he left school and also in good standing with the armed services on graduation day, June 3. The change of rules will affect seven of the 16 Somerville High School pupils now in the services.

Boston Stores Go On 9:30 to 5:00 P. M. Time

Summer hours of Boston stores which are members of the Retail Trade Board will be 9:30 a. m. to 5:00 p. m., the Boston Chamber of Commerce has announced. The time schedule begins today, June 1. Most Boston stores are members of the Trade Board

'Still Have a Long Way to Go,' Patterson Says at Bowdoin

BRUNSWICK, Maine, June 1 (AP)—The nation's "participation in the war has hardly begun," Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson warned in a commencement address Saturday at Bowdoin College, which awarded him an honorary Doctorate of Law.

"The fact is that we are opposed by powerful and war-experienced nations and that, although our strength is growing daily, we still have a long way to go."

He added, however, "we face the future determined to gain an early victory over our enemies. With our great resources and man power, and with the courageous spirit of free people, we cannot fail. Let each one of us today pledge unstintingly of himself to the end that our country, our institutions, our way of life shall remain forever free."

Bowdoin awarded 10 honorary degrees. Degrees in course were presented to 109 seniors by Dr. Kenneth C. M. Sills, President of the College, who announced gifts totaling approximately $40,000.

Recipients of honorary degrees included:

U. S. Senator Ralph O. Brewster, '09, (R), Maine, Doctor of Laws.

Dr. Joseph Blake Drummond, '07, South Portland, Doctor of Science.

The Rev. Wallace W. Anderson, pastor, State Street Congregational Church, Portland, Doctor of Divinity.

Royal Cortissoz, New York, art critic, author and editor, Doctor of Humane Letters.

Roscoe Parke McClave, Cliffside, N. J., politician, Master of Arts.

Col. George Edwin Fogg, '02, Cape Elizabeth, Master of Arts.

Harrison King McCann, '02, president, McCann-Erickson, Inc., New York advertising agency, Master of Arts.

Miss Evelina Pierce, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., headmistress, Masters School, Master of Arts.

Dr. Archibald J. Cronin, author, Doctor of Letters.

In his commencement address, Mr. Patterson said: "I only hope that when this war is behind us and Germany is rendered powerless for more evil, we will not once more fall into the folly of the 1920's and try to explain away the wickedness of what she has done."

Mr. Patterson said: "Our soldiers did their job at Valley Forge, and Yorktown, they did it at Chateau Thierry, they did it at Bataan, and they are going to do it in Tokyo and Berlin.

"Jimmy Doolittle has been over there to Tokyo, looking over the ground. He changed the layout of the place, but he left enough so that it will be recognizable when the next party goes over."

Famous Old Light to Go Dark

PORTLAND, Maine, June 1 (AP)—The exigencies of war will snuff out Friday night the 151-year-old Portland Head light, which the poet Longfellow described as "steadfast, immovable, the same, year after year. . . ."

In a terse "notice to mariners," the Coast Guard announced last night the scheduled temporary discontinuance of the beacon, which never has failed, since it was commissioned by George Washington, Jan. 10, 1791, to wink its reassuring message from the entrance to Portland Harbor.

Portland Head is one of the oldest lighthouses on the Atlantic coast, and probably the most photographed. Each summer before the war about 5,000 visitors, most of them carrying cameras, strolled about its picturesque site, a high, rocky point on the western side of the harbor mouth.

Oxen began hauling to the promontory in 1787 the "rubble stone" with which colonial masons using plaster mortar raised the lighthouse tower, then 87, now 101, feet high. It stands without a crack despite the storms of a century and a half.

Harold S. Pedler

METHUEN, Mass., June 1 (AP)—Harold S. Pedler, who passed on today, was Republican State Representative from the Third Essex District. He was serving his second term in the House.

Assistant Comptroller Of Customs Retires

After 44 years of service for the United States Customs, William M. Spline of Braintree, Assistant Comptroller of Customs, today was tendered the plaudits of co-workers in the Custom House, following his retirement, effective May 31. Mr. Spline entered the service Aug. 11, 1898, as a clerk, and has been assistant Comptroller since 1924.

Walter G. Cowles

HARTFORD, Conn., June 1 (AP)—Walter G. Cowles, who passed on here May 30, was a Vice-President of the Travelers Insurance Company and was credited with at least three new developments in the field of insurance. Employed by Travelers 58 years, Mr. Cowles devised the first automobile insurance policy on record, wrote the first airplane liability insurance contract, and created the first workmen's compensation insurance contract in the United States. He was founder of Radio Station WTIC and its Vice-President.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
2nd Week NOW AT OUR POPULAR PRICES!
WALT DISNEY'S FEATURE-TECHNICOLOR FANTASIA STOKOWSKI
2nd HIT ALL AMERICAN CO-ED FRANCES LANGFORD MARJORIE WOODWORTH JOHNNY DOWNS
WALT DISNEY'S DONALD DUCK CARTOON "MOTHER PEGS" ADDED ATTRACTION

PARAMOUNT & FENWAY
NOW CECIL B. DE MILLE'S "REAP THE WILD WIND"
Ray Milland, John Wayne, Paulette Goddard

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BOSTON (CONCERTS)

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TONIGHT 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER—Conducto
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CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
James Cagney—Brenda Marshall
"CAPTAINS OF THE CLOUDS"
Lloyd Nolan—Mary Beth Hughes
"Blue, White & Perfect"
Thurs.: "THE COURTSHIP OF ANDY HARDY"
"Joan of Paris"

MANCHESTER, N. H.

LYRIC THEATRE
HANOVER STREET
June 3-6, "Little Foxes," Bette Davis; 10-12, "The Man Who Came to Dinner," Bette Davis; 14-16, "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll; 17-20, "Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Randolph Scott; 21-23, "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche; 24-27, "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield; June 28-30, "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. July 1-4, "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable.

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

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MR. GAL SAL
IN TECHNICOLOR!
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Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theater

Colonial—"My Sister Eileen," comedy by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov. Featuring Betty Furness, Leo Chalzell, Georgette Leslie and King Calder. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

The Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—"A Murder Has Been Arranged," by Emlyn Williams. Featuring Frank Cassidy and Bill Gould. 8:30.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30.

"The Bride-Elect" March ..... Sousa
"Romeo and Juliet," Overture-Fantasia ..... Tchaikovsky
Rondo in F ..... Elmer Olsson
"Tambourin Chinois" ..... Kreisler
"Symphonie Espagnole" for Violin and Orchestra, Op. 21 ..... Lalo
Soloist: Robert Brink
Rumanian Rhapsody No. 1 ..... Enesco
"Southern Roses," Waltzes ..... Strauss
"Guaracho" from the Latin-American Symphonette ..... Gould
Sixth Hungarian Dance ..... Brahms

Arthur Fiedler, conductor.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Quiet Wedding," Margaret Lockwood. 2, 5:05, 8:05. "The Invaders," Laurence Olivier and Leslie Howard. 3:15, 6:15, 9:20.

Fenway—"Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard, Raymond Massey. 12:20, 3:05, 5:50, 8:35. Selected Short Subjects.

Fine Arts—"Irish Cavalcade." 1:35, 3:35, 5:35, 7:35, 9:35. "March of Time," 1, 3, 5, 7, 9. Walt Disney's "Mickey Mouse." 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:25.

Keith Memorial—"Fantasia." 10:20 a.m., 12:40, 3:10, 5:35, 8:05, 10:35. "All American Co-ed," Marjorie Woodworth, Johnny Downs and Frances Langford. 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:20, 4:45, 7:15, 9:45.

Kenmore—"How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 1, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. "Defense of Moscow. 2:30, 5:45, 8:30.

Metropolitan—"Always in My Heart," Kay Francis and Walter Huston. 10 a.m., 1:20, 4:40, 8. "In This Our Life," Bette Davis and Olivia de Havilland. 11:35 a.m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:40.

Modern—"True to the Army," Judy Canova. 9:35 a. m., 1:10, 4:35, 8. "Jungle Book," Sabu. 10 a.m., 2:35, 6, 8:25.

Orpheum—"We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer and Melvyn Douglas. 9:30 a.m., 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15. "Bedtime Story," Loretta Young and Frederic March. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:35, 8:45.

Paramount—"Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard, John Wayne and Raymond Massey. 10:05 a. m., 12:50, 3:35, 6:20, 9:05. Selected Short Subjects.

RKO-Boston—"Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou and Jackie Cooper. 10:25 a. m., 1:30, 4:35, 7:40, 10:40. Stage Show: 12:15, 3:20, 6:30, 9:25.

Scollay—"True to the Army," Judy Canova. 11:50 a. m., 3:10, 6:25, 9:50. "Jungle Book," Sabu. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:35, 8.

South Station Theater—"Don't Talk." "Travels, French Morocco, Quaint Towns Along the Mediterranean." Frank Stockton's story "The Lady or the Tiger." "Bowling." "Hollywood Picture People," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"We Were Dancing, Norma Shearer and Melvyn Douglas. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:35, 10:10. "Bedtime Story," Loretta Young and Fredric March. 1:30, 5:05, 8:40.

Trans-Lux—"Remember Pearl Harbor," Alan Curtis, Donald Barry and Fay McKenzie. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:20, 10:10. "Sea Devils," Victor McLaglen and Ida Lupino. 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 3:05, 5:50, 8:40.

Uptown—"Butch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce and Brod Crawford. 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney, Dennis Morgan. 2:35, 6:05, 9:40.

Washington Street Olympia—"Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. "The Male Animal," Henry Fonda. 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Captain of the Clouds," James Cagney. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Tanks a Million," William Tracy. "Klondike Fury," Edmund Lowe. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Valley of the Sun." 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Kings Row." Ann Sheridan. "Blonde from Singapore." Florence Rice. 2. Evenings continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "Secrets of the Lone Wolf." Warren William. 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Helizapoppin." Olsen and Johnson. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge: "Blondie's Blessed Event." Penny Singleton. 1:50, 4:55, 8. "The Invaders," Leslie Howard and Laurence Olivier. 3:10, 6:20, 9:25.

Brookline Village: "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. 3:50, 6:55, 9:55. "Honolulu Lu," Bruce Bennett and Lupe Velez. 1:50, 5:10, 8:10.

Cleveland Circle: "The Male Animal." Henry Fonda. "Wild Bill Hikok." Constance Bennett and Bruce Cabot. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers, George Montgomery. "Gentleman After Dark." Miriam Hopkins and Brian Donlevy. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "How Green Was My Valley." Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "We Go Fast." Lynn Bari. 2 and 8.

University: "Captains of the Clouds." James Cagney. 2:40, 6, 9:25. "Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Male Animal." Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. "Butch Minds the Baby." Virginia Bruce.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "The Invaders," Leslie Howard and Laurence Olivier. "Mountain Moonlight." 2. Evenings 7:30-11.

Strand: "Roxie Hart." Ginger Rogers and George Montgomery. 3:42, 9:42. "Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. 1:54, 7:45.

Codman Square: "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone. "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. "Tough as They Come," with the Dead End Kids. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler. 2:10, 8:22. "Ghost of Frankenstein." Lon Chaney. 3:38, 9:44.

Park: "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. "Honolulu Lu," Lupe Velez. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "Woman of the Year," Spencer Tracy and Katharine Hepburn. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. 2:57, 9:12. "Tough as They Come," with the Dead End Kids. 1:53, 8:08.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Joan of Paris," Laird Cregar. "Affairs of Jimmy Valentine," Dennis O'Keefe. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Playmates." Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. 2:30, 8. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 4, 9:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "Captain of the Clouds," James Cagney. 2:50, 6:05, 9:15. "Almost Married." Robert Paige and Jane Frazee. 1:40, 4:53, 8:06.

Maplewood: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 3:36, 9:31. "Paris Calling," 1:55, 7:40.

Mystic: "Bullet Scars." Regis Toomey and Adele Longmire. 2, 7, 9:55. "The Vanishing Virginian." Frank Morgan and Kathryn Grayson. 3:05, 8:15.

Strand: "Larceny, Inc." Edward G. Robinson. 3:10, 9:15. "Fly By Night," Nancy Kelly. 1:55, 8:05.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Male Animal." Olivia de Havilland and Henry Fonda. 1:45, 7:52. "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. 3:43, 9:48.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Playmates." Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. "Paris Calling." Randolph Scott. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "The Fleet's In." Dorothy Lamour and William Holden. "Yank on the Burma Road." Laraine Day.

MELROSE—Melrose: "To Be or Not to Be." Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Captains of the Clouds." James Cagney and Brenda Joyce. "Mystery of Marie Roget." 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "Courtship of Andy Hardy." Mickey Rooney. "Born to Sing." Virginia Weidler. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Bugle Sounds." Wallace Beery. "Mayor of 44th Street." George Murphy. 2 and 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "How Green Was My Valley." Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Our Russian Front," Walter Huston. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Roxie Hart." Ginger Rogers and George Montgomery. "Larceny, Inc." Edward G. Robinson. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Bugle Sounds." Wallace Beery. "Sleepytime Gal." Judy Canova. 2 and 8.

Boulevard: "Bugle Sounds." Wallace Beery. "Sleepytime Gale." Judy Canova. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Johnny Eager." Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. "Right to the Heart." Brenda Joyce. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Song of the Islands." Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Moon Over Her Shoulder." Lynn Bari. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Hellzapoppin." Olsen and Johnson. "Cadets on Parade." 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

Broadway: "Sleepytime Gal." Judy Canova. "Young America." Jane Withers. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Dangerously They Love." John Garfield. "Chocolate Soldier." Nelson Eddy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Among the Living." Albert Dekker and Susan Hayward. 2:09, 7:54. "Valley of the Sun." Lucille Ball and James Craig. 3:30, 9:10.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Male Animal." Olivia de Havilland. "Larceny, Inc." Edward G. Robinson. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Man Who Came to Dinner." Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "Night of January 16th." Ellen Drew. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "A Gentleman After Dark." Miriam Hopkins, Brian Donlevy. "Canal Zone." Chester Morris. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "A Gentleman After Dark." Brian Donlevy. "Call Out the Marines." Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Stars Look Down." Margaret Lockwood. Emlyn Williams. "The Parson of Panamint." Charles Ruggles. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Courtship of Andy Hardy." Mickey Rooney. "Born to Sing." Virginia Weidler. 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "How Green Was My Valley." Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 3:24, 7:59. "Melody Lane." Merry Macs and Baby Sandy. 2:14, 6:45, 10:05.

"THE TELEPHONE HOUR"
Now Presents the World's Great Artists
TONIGHT
HELEN JEPSON
and the Bell Symphonic Orchestra
DONALD VOORHEES Conductor
9 P.M. Eastern War Time
WNAC WTAG WOY WJAR WEAF WCSH WTIC and NBC Red Network

School Gardeners: 'We're in the Service Now; We Plant and Grow the Chow'

By a Staff Photographer

Members of the Weymouth 4-H Garden Club Busy With Program Supervised by Sarah E. Brassill

(1) Watering her plants is a serious business with Priscilla Knight, youngest 4-H Garden Club president in Weymouth. The wooden sunbonnet baby appears to be helping her. (2) George Gardner was busy stringing up his peas when this picture was taken, but his favorite crops are cucumbers and tomatoes. George, who is in the eighth grade, does all his own planning and most of the planting for his 25x33-foot garden. (3) Huron Smith (seated, left), 4-H Club Agent for Norfolk County, and Sarah E. Brassill (seated, right), Garden Supervisor of the Weymouth schools, discuss garden plans with a group of high school students, all of whom have been active leaders in 4-H Club work for several years. Left to right: June Miller, Robert Jenkins, Joseph Ouellet, Taylor Steeves, Betty Smith. (4) Albert Diersch tending the greenhouse he helped his older brother build. Albert has a large vegetable garden and a flock of chickens besides. (5) "We're Off to Work" is the name of this Garden Club. Don't they look it? Left to right: Carolyn Gill, Elaine Acorn, Joanne Hunt, Vice-President; Priscilla Knight, President; Barbara James, Carol Johnson, Betty Doyle, Secretary.

Boylston Street Water Main Is Repaired and Flow Restored

Water was flowing normally today through the Boiyston Street high pressure water main in the Back Bay section of Boston, which burst with explosive force near the corner of Arlington Street Sunday morning, forming a 20-foot crater, and flooding near-by business establishments with water.

City of Boston Water Department officials said this morning the main had been repaired and was carrying water to fire hydrants and high buildings in Back Bay after 3 a. m. today.

The "high service" (20-inch) water main, part of a system which carries water from the Chestnut Hill pumping station to downtown Boston, burst at 6:20 a. m. Sunday.

Cause of the break is as yet undetermined, Water Department officials said. Liability for the damage caused near-by business houses, unofficially estimated at $100,000 to $150,000, hinges upon further inquiry into facts of the case, it was indicated.

Meanwhile, city employees, including firemen and policemen, together with emergency crews of the Boston Edison Company, the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, and the Boston Elevated Railway, worked to direct the flow of water away from the Arlington Street subway station and from near-by cellars.

Sandbag dikes served to keep the subway station from being inundated. Normal running of underground cars was not interrupted.

The water main burst at a point approximately eight feet under the pavement, and burst with such explosive force that cement, asphalt, dirt, and debris were hurled many feet into the air. The force of the explosion was due to the high pressure maintained in the pipe.

Perishable foods in a restaurant cellar were included in the property damaged by the flood. Expensively decorated business houses on the south side of Boylston Street, between Arlington and Church Streets, reported damage to first floors as well as cellars.

One possible cause of the break was said to be settling of the fill placed in the old subway entrance at the Boylston and Arlington Street corner.

Rail Spur Stirs So. Portland

SOUTH PORTLAND, Maine, June 1 (AP)—Maine's U. S. Senators have advised the South Portland Citizens' Club to have a committee carry to Washington the club's protest against the Maritime Commission's proposed route for a rail spur to feed the war shipyards here.

Club officials told Senators Wallace H. White and Ralph O. Brewster and Gov. Sumner Sewall that the Commission's all-land route would cross 25 streets and necessitate condemnation of 90 dwellings; an alternate route, proposed by the club, would use harbor-line flats and would cross only half a dozen streets, the club claimed.

"Have your committee," Senator Brewster told 300 attending the club's public meeting, "get the facts as to the feasibility and cost of the routes, engage competent appraisers to evaluate the property involved to determine damages and come to Washington to go over the situation with the Commission's engineers."

Charles H. Prout, an engineer retained by the club, claimed that the Commission's route was 1,000 feet longer than that suggested by the club and that the cost of each would be about the same.

From the Pulpits

Excerpts from sermons delivered in Boston churches yesterday:

The Rev. Dana McLean Greeley, at Arlington Street Church (Unitarian):

Out of the travail of this world-shaking convulsion in history there must be born a new age, a spiritual age . . .

We have been in an age of materialism. Mechanized warfare is but the natural result of the mechanization of civilization itself, but it is time now for an advance in life, for a religious revival, and for the progress of the spirit. We are waiting for that advance and it must come soon.

The way to end war and to prevent the recurrence of war, is to build and keep on building a and involves the discovery and great peace, and that necessitates application and constant improvement of the spiritual resources of the individual and of the race.

Even as we turn out the weapons of war we must be engendering and revitalizing a faith equal to the darkness of this hour and to the duties of tomorrow, a faith in God that will light up the life of the spirit and make it invincible over every adversary. . . .

. . .

As we pray then for the victory of democracy, let us pray for the victory of the spirit.

The Rev. John U. Harris, at Trinity Church (Episcopal):

Out of the trials of this day may likely come spiritual growth. Raise your spiritual sights, as the gunner raises the sights of a long-range gun. Have faith with such a long range that it will lift you beyond present conditions.

State's Attorney Alcorn to Retire In Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., June 1 (AP)—Hugh M. Alcorn, Hartford County State's Attorney for 34 years and one of the nation's best-known prosecutors, has announced that he will retire June 30.

He said he had sent a letter to the Judges of the Superior Court requesting that he not be reappointed again. Twice previously he made similar requests, but was prevailed upon to retain his post.

Of the 15,252 cases under his jurisdiction since 1908, only 203 ended in acquittal.

Mr. Alcorn prosecuted the 27 defendants in the Waterbury municipal "million dollar" fraud case of 1938 and, as Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, Dr. Edward A. Rumely, the German propagandist who purchased the New York Evening Mail during the World War.

Chief Justice William M. Maltbie of the State Supreme Court said the Superior Court would "accede freely" to Mr. Alcorn's third retirement request and added that Connecticut was "losing one of the strongest supports of decency and good government it has ever had."

Nantasket Boats Begin Sailings

Steamboat service between Boston and Nantasket Beach, via Pemberton, has started for the 124th consecutive year.

But revolutionary changes feature the service this year. Most radical, perhaps, is the halting of night trips. This is a wartime requirement, for the Coast Guard forbids movement of vessels at night. And in daylight hours, if the visibility is poor, there can be no sailings.

Another important change is the Boston terminus, which is now at India Wharf, where the Bangor boat once tied up. Rowe's Wharf, where the vessels tied up for many years, is not available this year, being needed for other purposes in connection with the war effort.

Three round trips a day are planned for the starting of the season, with additional sailings to be scheduled about June 10. Two vessels are planned to be used, the Nantasket and the Allerton.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, June 2
12:45 p. m., WMEX 1510kc

Weymouth 4-H Club Joins the War Effort

By Alice Myers
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There's a lot of sawing and hammering going on these days in once quiet Weymouth. Those big frame houses Uncle Sam is putting up for his defense workers from the Fore River shipyards are the first thing you'd "hear" if you had enough gasoline to drive down that way.

But there's a great amount of digging and hoeing going on, too. The latter don't clamor for the visitor's attention, but Uncle Sam is pleased about them, too.

Priscilla Knight could tell you why. You'd probably find her out in the back yard watering her delphiniums, which grow in neat rows beside her brother Dallas's beets and carrots.

Entirely Serious

Priscilla is in the sixth grade of the Bicknell School and she's President of a 4-H Garden Club that meets every Monday. Its 11 members are the youngest garden clubbers in Weymouth. In fact, they were a bit too young, but so enthusiastic that Miss Sarah E. Brassill, Garden Supervisor in the Weymouth schools, hadn't the heart to make them wait till they were in the seventh grade to start their club.

"We're Off to Work" is the bestirring name these girls chose for their club and they are entirely serious about living up to it. While their president specializes in flowers, several members prefer to cultivate vegetables.

"Flowers are pretty," conceded Barbara James, "but you can really use vegetables. It's fun to see them come up."

Carol Johnson's enthusiasm, on the other hand, is divided between flowers and carrots. "I like to eat the carrots raw," she grinned, shaking her pigtails. She even wishes everyone would put carrots instead of flowers in her May baskets.

Whatever its members individual preferences, however, the club stands unanimously for its slogan —"Home is our first line of defense." Pressed for an explanation of just what that slogan means to the club, President Knight hesitated—but only for want of words, not for want of conviction.

Catchy Slogan

Nor would the other 500 members of Weymouth's numerous 4-H Clubs hesitate to say that they are contributing to the defense of their country. They have a catchy new slogan this year that gives voice to this conviction. It is sung to the tune of "You're in the Army Now," and this is the way it goes:

> We're in the Service now;
> We plant and grow the chow
> That builds our health,—
> The Nation's wealth.
> We're in the Service now.

Not only are the clubs emphasizing gardens for defense in their own programs, but they are serving as a link with the Victory gardens being cultivated by Weymouth's senior citizens. This year, according to Miss Brassill, child after child comes to school with, "My father wants me to ask what he should do about" this plant or that soil or those pests.

"Some of the parents are embarrassed to ask questions themselves," laughed Miss Brassill, a merry twinkle in her keen blue eyes. "They think they ought to know."

Long Experience

And many of them really should, because they, too, once grew gardens under Miss Brassill's supervision. Not that Miss Brassill minds in the least telling them all over again if necessary. She's been telling Weymouthites how to grow tomatoes and cucumbers and peonies and pansies for the last 26 years, and she's mighty proud of the town's 4-H Club record. It is one of very few towns in the State in which the clubs are sponsored by the schools.

During the last war Miss Brassill was locally known as "The Pig Lady," because she was responsible for interesting so many boys and girls in raising pigs, but this time, she says, the demand is not so great for the conservation of fat, so emphasis is being confined to defense gardens.

There are 251 of them well on the way now and Miss Brassill will be making their rounds during the coming summer. Widely scattered, they won't be so easy to get to this year, what with restrictions on gas and tires. Like a wise general, therefore, she is enlisting the aid of more assistants than usual. These are older boys and girls whom she asks to oversee the gardens of younger club members.

We watched her recruiting one of them—out of the car window while waiting for the photographer to pack up his equipment after taking one of the pictures shown on this page. The lad was a shy towhead of high school age, an excellent gardener, so she explained afterwards. But he seemed uncertain of his ability to supervise the two boys she was suggesting he take under his wing.

"They're only in the seventh grade," the lad admitted, "but they're big fellows."

"Yes, but you can do it," Miss Brassill assured him. "Just remember how big a high school fellow looked to you when you were in the seventh grade. Didn't he, now?"

A slow smile and a reluctant nod—she had her assistant. And a good one, too, she's sure. Apparently her boys and girls seldom fail her. Certainly she has their respect and attention, and if one afternoon's observation is any basis for judgment, it's because she talks to them as gardener to gardener, no matter what their age.

Speaking of her youthful assistants, she said: "It's good practice for them to learn how to work with other people. They've all got to learn the difference between leading and bossing."

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.35mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.37mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by record.

Christian Science Programs For Tuesday, June 2

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

4:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 9.70mc, 6.04mc, 11.79mc, Christian Science program under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Viennese Ensemble.
3:30 p. m.—"Two Men and a Girl."
3:45 p. m.—"15 Minutes from Broadway."
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Rainbow Trio."
5:30 p. m.—South American Way.
5:45 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—News; Sports.
7:15 p. m.—"Gypsy Serenade."
7:30 p. m.—"Novelty Time."
7:45 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Erwin Yeo, Organ.
8:30 p. m.—Musical Headliners.
8:40 p. m.—Gilbert and Sullivan music.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W34B Boston (44.3mc) and W39B Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9m)

3:00 p. m.—Mutual Goes Calling.
3:30 p. m.—"Shady Valley Folks"; Hillbilly Show.
4:00 p. m.—Gypsy Caravan.
4:15 p. m.—Sports Comments.
4:30 p. m.—Pan Americana.
5:00 p. m.—Dansant; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
8:15 p. m.—"For Your Information."
8:30 p. m.—"Adventures of Bulldog Drummond."
9:00 p. m.—"Moonlight Sonata."
9:30 p. m.—"The Better Half"; Quiz.
10:00 p. m.—"Symphonietta."
10:15 p. m.—Dean Austin Pardue: "Our Morale."
10:30 p. m.—"Music That Endures."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dick Jurgens' Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel."

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.78mc

6:45 p. m.—Tower news from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Radio Code School — Morse Code Lessons (Beginners).
7:30 p. m.—Radio Code School — Morse Code Lessons (Advanced).
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

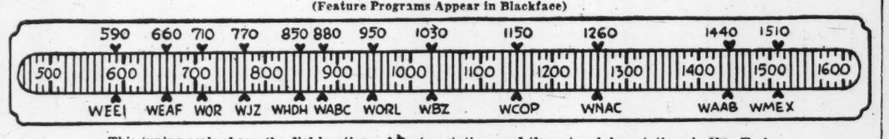
Today on Short Waves

London—5:15 p. m.—Headline News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—War Review. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Democracy Marches. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 15.2 meg., 19.7m.
Rio de Janeiro—9:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
London—10:45 p. m.—Daily Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—Britain Speaks. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music and Song. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.3 m.
Guatemala—11:45 p. m.—News. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—12 p. m.—"For Gallantry." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—12:30 a. m.—Marimba. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents" ...	"Against the Storm"....	Mutual Goes Calling....	Dance Matinee .....
3:15	News comment ...	"Prescott Presents" ...	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Mutual Goes Calling....	Dance Matinee .....
3:30	News; Hollywood ...	Two Men and a Girl...	'Pepper Young's Family'	"Shady Valley Folks";	Dance Matinee .....
3:45	'The Family Front'	Joe Rines' Orchestra...	"Right to Happiness"...	hillbilly show	Talk; Dance Matinee..
4:00	"Swing Time"	Arthur Tracy, songs....	"Backstage Wife"	Gypsy Caravan	"Help Uncle Sam!"....
4:15	Spotlight on Asia..	Club Matinee: variety..	"Stella Dallas"; drama..	Sports Comments	Dance Matinee .....
4:30	Interview	Club Matinee: variety..	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Music; orch; vocalists..	Dance Matinee .....
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News ...	"Young Widder Brown"..	'Some Like It Sweet"....	Dance Matinee .....
5:00	Musical Camera	"Singing Cowboy"	"When a Girl Marries".	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee .....
5:15	Preview	Musical Headliners	"Portia Faces Life"....	Children's Program	Dance Matinee .....
5:30	Songs; "Orchid"	"Superman"; sketch	"Musical Roundup"	'Jack Armstrong"	"Wonderland Salutes"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	Herb Lewis, songs.....	Sport comment; Music..	'Capt. Midnight"; drama	News; Defense talk....
6:00	News Comments ..	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert,	Sports results .....
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Town Crier; Defense...
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music...	Press Roundup; Music..	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today..	Lowell Thomas, news...	Musical Rendezvous ...	Sports; Memory Lane...	Sports program .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	Adventures in Research.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory.....
7:15	Charro Gil Trio....	Treasury Star Parade..	News of the World.....	"The Johnson Family"..	Richard Salinger; news.
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	Garden Gossip	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	Donald M. Nelson; rec..	Joe Neville's Orchestra..
7:45	serial drama	"Gypsy Serenade"	Walter Kidder, songs...	"Melodic Moods"	Josephine Cambria, songs
8:00	"Vox Pop"; quiz....	"I Love a Mystery"....	Cavalcade of America:	"Sizing Up the News"..	Jose Dominguez' Orch..
8:15	"Vox Pop"; quiz....	"I Love a Mystery"....	starring Madln. Carroll	"For Your Information"	Round Table: "Salvage"
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue";	"True or False"; quiz..	Margaret Speaks; Alfred	"Adventures of Bulldog	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45	music; Elmer Davis	"True or False"; quiz..	Wallenstein's Orchestra	Drummond"; S. Ortega	Drama .....
9:00	Theater: Barbara	Leighton Noble's Orch...	Great Artists: Helen	Gabriel Heatter, news...	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Stanwyck, Fred	Leighton Noble's Orch...	Jepson, soprano; orch..	News Service	cal Album" .....
9:30	MacMurray in	"Frontline Headlines"..	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz pro-	"The Better Half"; quiz	Classical Album .....
9:45	"Ball of Fire".....	"Meet the Band"; jingles	gram	program	Classical Album .....
10:00	Freddy Martin's Or.	"Counterspy"; drama ...	Jose. Antoine, Wm. Mil-	Raymond Gram Swing..	News report .....
10:15	Freddy Martin's Or.	"Counterspy"; drama ...	ler, R. Schmidt, songs..	'Our Morale'; D. Pardue	Dance orchestra .....
10:30	Civilian D'f'nse pgm	Morgan Beatty, News..	"Hot Copy"; drama.....	"Music That Endures":	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	'Here Comes Band'; Talk	"Hot Copy"; drama.....	tenor; chorus; orchestra	Lawrence Welk's Orch..
11:00	News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Dance orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orch..
11:15	Rideout; Music ...	Music You Want.....	Local news; Music.....	Dance orchestra	Glenn Miller's Orchestra
11:30	Master Works of	Music You Want.....	"Unlimited Horizons";	"Radio Newsreel"; Ar-	"Day's End"; music....
11:45	Music; orchestra .	Music You Want.....	dramatic sketch	thur Mann; recorded..	Music; News .....
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock....	Organ Melodies	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15	'Uncle Elmer'	Musical Clock; News....	News Reporter	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30	Quiz; Music; News.	Reveille Roundup	Fiesta; music	News Service	.....
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	News report	Musical Clock	'At the Console'.....	.....
8:00	News of the World.	Morgan Beatty	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music...	News reports .....
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs....	George and Dixie; News	"Morning Watch"; talks	"Post Exchange" .....
8:30	Carl Moore's Va-	News; Morning Toast:	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties" ...	"Post Exchange" .....
8:45	riety Show; News.	with Fred and Posey...	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties" ...	Harry Owen's Orch.....
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue .	News; Recordings	"News and Rhythm"...	News Service	Scandinavian Melodies .
9:15	"Scarlet Letter" ..	"The Breakfast Club"...	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies .
9:30	Tune Time	"The Breakfast Club"...	Singing Strings	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:45	"Harvey & Del"; sk.	Shopping news	"Musical Roundup"	Dramatization	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
10:00	Valiant Lady	Clark Dennis, tenor....	"Bess Johnson"	"N. E. Cupboard".....	Studio talk .....
10:15	American Stories ..	News; Hum and Strum..	"Bachelor's Children" ..	Choir Loft	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30	"Stepmother"	"Bouquet"; music	"Help Mate"; sketch ...	Melody Strings	"Shopping With You"...
10:45	Food Fair	"Funny Money Man" ...	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Studio Talks	Shopping; Music .....
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor..	"Second Husband"; sk..	"The Bartons"; sketch..	Ruth Moss Interviews...	"It's Nice to Know"....
11:15	News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk..	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Australian News; record	Organ recital .....
11:30	Bright Horizons; sk	"John's Other Wife"....	"Road of Life"; sketch..	Colonial Network Orch..	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"Just Plain Bill".....	"David Harum"; sketch	Colonial Network Orch..	Sports reports .....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk..	News; Hum and Strum..	"Gene and Glenn".....	Boake Carter, News....	Sports reports .....
12:15	Big Sister; sketch...	"Judy and Jane".....	"Kaleidoscope"	Defense, farm talks....	The Town Crier.....
12:30	Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home	"Musical Roundup"	Italian Melodies	Circle C Ranch Boys....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"..	Hour: Washington news	"Musical Roundup"	Italian Melodies	Monitor Views the News.
1:00	"Life Beautiful" ..	Mildred Carlson, talk...	News; Swing Band Con-	Luncheon Music	Musical Mailbox .....
1:15	Serial drama	Jack Berch's Gang	cert Finale	"Till Find My Way"; sk.	Musical Mailbox .....
1:30	Vic and Sade; sk. .	N. E. Agricultural News.	Marjorie Mills' Hour....	Music; Joe Frasetto's Or.	David Allen, tenor.....
1:45	"Road of Life".....	News report	Cedric Foster, News....	Navy recruiting talk....	"The Playgoer" .....
2:00	Serial drama	U. S. Army Band.....	"Light of the World"..	Treasures in Melody;	"The Victory Program".
2:15	Serial drama	"Contrasts in Melody".	"Grimm's Daughter" ...	recording; News	"The Victory Program".
2:30	We Love and Learn	Rakov's Orchestra	"Guiding Light"	So. Appalachian Folklore	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:45	"The Goldbergs" ...	Rakov's Orchestra	Hymn Recital	Baseball Interviews ...	News reports .....
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"...	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Dance Matinee: popular
3:15	News comment	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	land Indians baseball	recordings .....
3:30	News; Hollywood ...	Two Men and a Girl ...	"Pepper Young's Family"	game	Dance Matinee .....
3:45	Swing Time	Southernaires; quartet	'Right to Happiness'; sk.	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	"Price Control"; Music.
4:00	Jerry Wayne, songs	Club Matinee: variety...	"Backstage Wife"; sk....	land Indians baseball	"Help Uncle Sam!"....
4:15	Living History	Club Matinee: variety...	"Stella Dallas"	game	"Help Uncle Sam!"....
4:30	"Mosaic"; organ ..	Club Matinee: variety...	"Lorenzo Jones"	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	"Help Uncle Sam!"....
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News.....	"Young Widder Brown"..	land Indians game	"Help Uncle Sam!"....
5:00	Musical Camera:	Jack Dalton, songs.....	"When a Girl Marries".	Orchid; Sports	Dance Matinee: popular
5:15	Jean Collins; orch.	"Musical Headlines"...	"Portia Faces Life"....	Sports Matinee	recordings .....
5:30	Recordings; Songs	"Two of Us"; music....	"Musical Roundup"	'Jack Armstrong"	"Wonderland Salutes"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	Herb Lewis, songs.....	Sports; Music	'Capt. Midnight'; drama	News reports; Defense..
6:00	News comments ..	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert,	Sport reports .....
6:15	Dorothy Kilgallen .	Dinner music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Sports; "Town Crier"...
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Sports Digest; Music...	Press Roundup; Music...	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news....	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	Sport reports; music....	Sports of the Day.....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces"; sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	March to Victory.....
7:15	G. Miller's Orch....	"Mr. Keen"; drama....	News of the World.....	"The Johnson Family"..	Richard Salinger, news..
7:30	American Melody	George Burns and Gracie	"Confidentially Yours"..	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	Joe Neville's Orchestra..
7:45	Hour; songs; violin	Allen; orch.; songs....	"Melodic Moods"	"Inside of Sports".....	"Is That So?"; forum..
8:00	"Are You a Missing	Cugat Rhumba Revue....	"The Perfect Time";	'What's My Name'; quiz	Jose Dominquez's Orch.
8:15	Heir?"; drama	Cugat Rhumba Revue....	drama; orchestra	program	"Electric Choir" .....
8:30	'Arkansas Traveler';	Milton Berle, Shirley	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret	"Price Control"; music..
8:45	Bob Burns; News.	Ross; Bob Crosby's Or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent"; drama	Romance in Music.....
9:00	"Archie"; comedy	Famous Jury Trials.....	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Classical Album: record-
9:15	drama; orchestra..	Famous Jury Trials.....	Sanderson's Quiz	News Service	ings .....
9:30	Report to the Nation	Network program	Fibber McGee and Molly:	Kay Kyser's Orchestra..	Classical Album: record-
9:45	Report to the Nation	Network; Jingles	comedy; music	Kay Kyser's Orchestra..	ings .....
10:00	United We Sing...	Tommy Dorsey's Orch...	Bob Hope; J. Colonna;	John B. Hughes, news...	News reports .....
10:15	United We Sing...	Tommy Dorsey's Orch...	soloists; orch.; guests .	Australian News; Music.	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30	"Public Affairs" ...	Military analysis	Red Skelton; Ozzie Nel-	Les Brown's Orchestra..	Kay Kyser's Orchestra..
10:45	News; Sports	"Here Comes the Band"	son's Or.; songs; comedy	"Under Western Skies".	Guy Lombardo's Orch...
11:00	News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra.	Jose Dominquez's Orch.
11:15	Rideout; Music	"Music You Want".....	Local news; Music.....	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	Ben Bernie's Orchestra.
11:30	Master Works of	"Music You Want".....	St. Louis Serenade; or-	Bob Allen's Orchestra..	Day's End; music.....
11:45	Music; Orchestra..	"Music You Want".....	chestra; vocalists	Pancho's Orchestra	Day's End; News.....

192 Children Are Selected To Get Honors

The Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain, will give awards to 192 children, the largest number ever to receive honors at the Museum, at the annual Club Fair and Recognition Day to be held at the Museum, Saturday afternoon, June 6, from 1 to 4.

At 2:30 the Museum Press Club will repeat its play, "John, John, the Printer's Son," adapted from the book, "John of Pudding Lane" by Mabel Leigh Hunt. Following this, Miss Mildred E. Manter, director of the Children's Museum, will present awards, Museum pins, medals, and diplomas to boys and girls ranging in age from 6 to 18 who have earned credits for their year's work done after school and on holidays in the various Museum clubs and in Museum games.

Throughout the afternoon, club members will demonstrate the work they have been doing during the year in booths set up on the Museum grounds.

The Geology Club plans an underground exhibit. The club's work will be assembled and an unusual series of geological maps will be displayed.

The Indian Club will set up an encampment where Indian crafts will be demonstrated. Through the year, members have been busy with basket weaving, beadwork, pottery making, and wool weaving.

In addition to giving their play, the Press Club will have a booth where copies of the year's issue of their magazine, "Museum Trails," is displayed and where they will demonstrate how they make the covers by cutting linoleum blocks and printing the design.

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U. S. Air Corps to Join Attack on Germany—Cologne Raid Only First Step

Continued from Page 1

torpedo toll now exceeds a ship a day.

Rear Admiral James Laurence Kauffman will head the seventh and eighth naval districts and all sea areas from Jacksonville to the coast of Mexico.

Admiral Kauffman will come here from Iceland, where as Commandant of the naval operating base he has played a major part in beating the submarine menace in the North Atlantic.

The Navy announcement said Admiral Kauffman was transferred "to provide more effective prosecution of the anti-submarine campaign in the Gulf of Mexico area." His command area also will include the northern part of the Caribbean.

Admiral Kauffman's appointment came almost simultaneously with the news that 13 vessels have been torpedoed in the Gulf-Caribbean sector alone during the past month. Two hundred and thirty-one sinkings have been announced by the Navy in the western Atlantic from Canada to South America since the start of the intensified U-boat offensive against the Western Hemisphere.

With the sinking May 20 of two American merchantmen in the Caribbean within sight of each other, and on May 27 of a Norwegian cargo ship in the Gulf, the number of sinkings in that area since Pearl Harbor rose to 76, including 10 vessels sunk last week.

The boldness of the Axis submersibles was exemplified by two attacks within three days on the U. S. destroyer Blakeley, one on neutral Brazil's Commandante Lyra, and the sinking of the two Mexican oil tankers.

Last week saw the first Gulf appearance of a tiny Axis submarine which, unlike previously-observed enemy raiders, carried no deck guns, but sank a medium-sized Norwegian merchantman with three torpedoes.

Elsewhere on this side of the Atlantic the Axis raiders methodically continued activities, accounting for four officially reported sinkings between May 25-31 off the United States East Coast to bring that area's war total to 111 announced sinkings.

Three more victims sent to the bottom off Canada last week brought the total there to 33, while South American waters, where 12 ships have been sunk, went unmolested for the week, so far as official reports showed.

Members of the crew of the latest Brazilian merchantmen sunk in the Caribbean said in Key West, Florida that four officers of a submarine believed Italian laughed from the conning tower of their vessel as men from the sinking vessel struggled in the water near their blazing craft.

Two torpedoes thundered in rapid succession against the ship May 24 near Haiti. Six men perished, two of them killed by the explosion and four in the rough sea attempting to reach lifeboats. Forty-five survivors reached land after 29 hours in lifeboats, and were brought to Key West.

The attacking submarine had the head of a long-horned goat painted on its conning tower. In the goat's mouth was a red rose.

"I believe that submarine was Italian," said Chief Engineer Haroldo Nascimento. "Brazil has some submarines that were made by the Italians, and their lines are remarkably similar."

Meanwhile, in Berlin Hitler's headquarters issued a special communique saying 22 more ships totaling 106,800 tons had been sunk by German submarines in the western Atlantic.

More Raids Soon

The hour of joint United States-British mass aerial assaults to blast the Reich out of the war city by city was declared officially in London today to be nearer at hand and the Germans were advised to look to the still smouldering ruins of devastated Cologne for a glimpse of the future.

With plain words, the generals who would give the word to go made it clear that the British-American partnership of power in the air will repeat and may even dwarf the RAF's Saturday night 1,250-bomber attack which loosed on the warplants of Cologne the greatest weight of steel and explosive ever dropped.

Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, head of the United States Air Forces, said his conferences in London were nearly completed and had "hastened the day when our air arm shall join in an air offensive against the enemy which he cannot meet, defeat or survive."

Replying to General Arnold's congratulations on the Cologne raid, Air Marshal A. T. Harris, Chief of the RAF Bomber Command, said:

"We are supremely confident that with their aid our common enemies—faced with certain devastation of their own land—will have cause to bitterly rue the day on which they forced our two countries into war."

Heavier Blows

Joined by American planes, British experts said, Allied air fleets may deliver blows three times as great.

Well-informed experts agreed that a succession of such raids, increasing in scale as United States air forces become available, might bring Germany to her knees by autumn.

Air Marshal Harris, sent his fliers off with the admonition to "press home your attack on this night's objective with the utmost determination and resolution in the full knowledge that if you individually succeed, the most shattering and devastating blow will have been delivered against the very vitals of the enemy."

Of such magnitude was the Cologne raid that only a masterwork of organization, with the bombers swarming over their targets at six-second intervals, made it possible.

Even the Germans admitted "great damage" to Cologne, although the Berlin Radio scoffed at the British announcement of the scope of the attack, quoting Nazi military sources as saying only "about 70" planes took part.

The British said their losses were 44 planes, picked off by 500 anti-aircraft guns and many night fighter squadrons.

On the basis of British reports that the RAF used 1,250 planes in all, this was a loss of less than 4 per cent—compared with the 10 per cent generally mentioned as the maximum losses which still would mark a raid as a success.

Only Berlin, Vienna, Hamburg, and Munich surpass Cologne in size within Greater Germany. Besides being an important manufacturing center of 768,000 population in the center of a great German industrial region, Cologne also is a great Rhine River port and the hub of rail lines connecting Germany and France.

Though one ponderous blow virtually had flattened a great German city, the raid's significance lay for the British in the vision it raised of more, and worse, to come for the enemy.

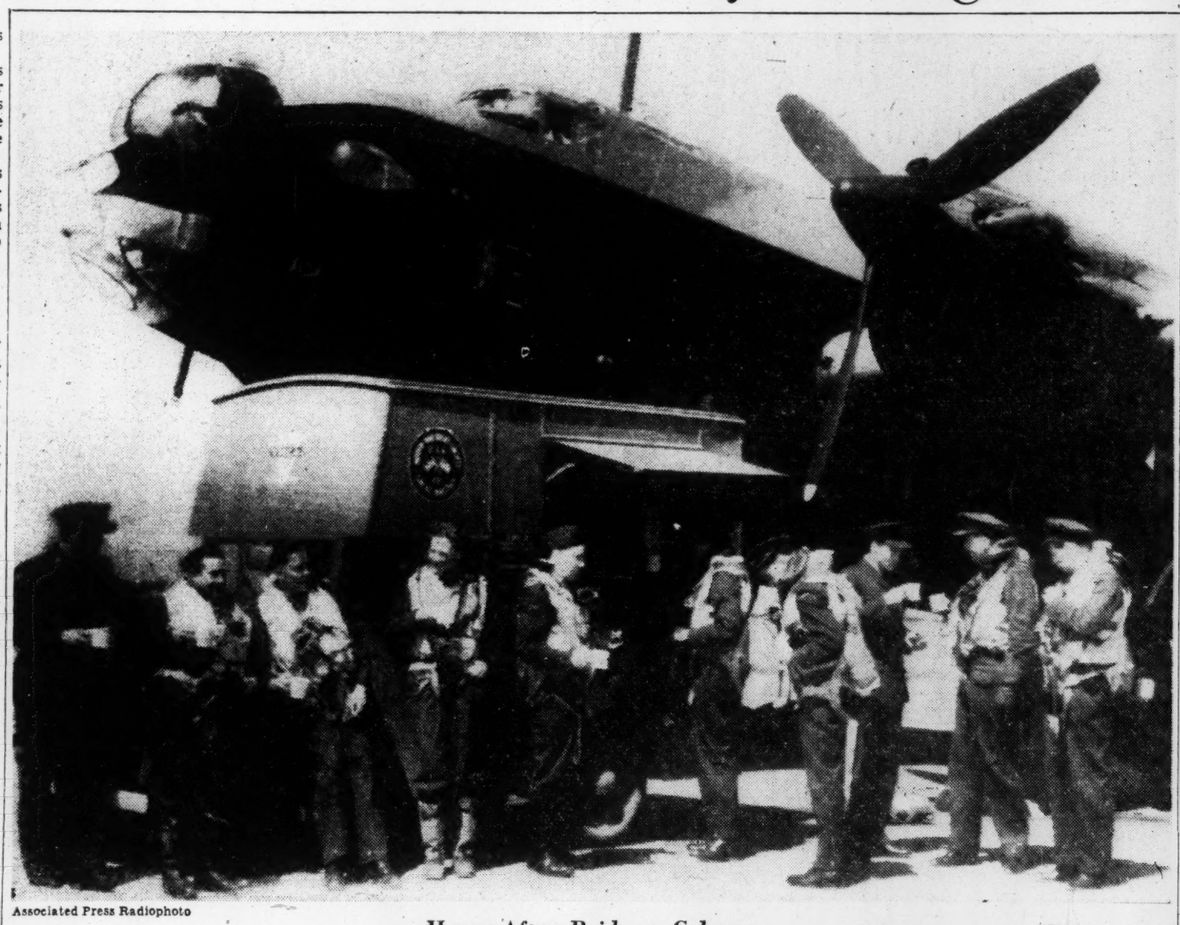
Prime Minister Churchill pictured the Cologne attack as part of a master strategy rather than an isolated achievement.

He told the fliers in a message of congratulation that their work was "proof of the growing power of the British bomber forces" and also "a herald of what Germany will receive, city by city from now on."

British planes again were over Germany Sunday night, according to a Berlin broadcast which said no bombs were dropped. They may have been reconnoitering to determine the effect of Saturday night's bombs, dropped in such swift profusion that the air ministry so far has issued no detailed reports of the damage.

Stung by the power of the attack on the fifth greatest city in all the Reich, German fliers struck back last night at Britain's ancient cathedral town of Canterbury, sending over 25 planes in three waves.

Several historic buildings were wrecked, but casualties were reported unofficially as light. The fate of Canterbury Cathedral itself was not disclosed.



Associated Press Radiophoto

Home After Raid on Cologne

The Canadian crew of a Halifax bomber, which towers above them, enjoys a cup of hot beverage from an American-donated canteen after returning to Britain from 1,250-plane Royal Air Force raid upon Cologne, Germany, and other points on night of May 30.

Nazis List Losses:

The Berlin radio said 111 civilians were killed in the raid on Cologne and that "great damage" had been done in the central part of the city.

Dispatches from Cologne said four of the finest old churches in the historic Rhineland city were severely damaged in the raid, including Saint Martin, one of the most notable Romanesque churches in Germany dating back to the 12th century, the Church of the Apostles, Santa Maria im Capitol and the Antonite Church.

Saint Martin's towers were second only to the spires of the Cologne Cathedral as a conspicuous landmark of the city, the Berlin radio said.

Even older and as architecturally famous is the Romanesque Santa Maria im Capitol, which stands on the site of the former Roman Capitol and whose carved doorways date partly from the beginning of the 11th century. The Church of the Apostles also dates from the 12th century.

The British news service, Reuters, in a dispatch datelined "on the German frontier," said hundreds of thousands of homeless people were being removed from the Rhineland following the attack on Cologne.

Wealthy Germans were reported anxiously trying to transfer to safer districts.

Rommel Trapped?

The bulk of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's two German tank divisions—the backbone of his Africa Corps — was reported trapped and attempting to escape the British today with the forces of Lieut. Gen. Neil M. Ritchie waging a fierce battle from all sides and from the air in an effort to wipe them out.

The Germans' chief hope, a British communiqué indicated, was to win a "battle of the gaps" by holding open two narrow passageways through British minefields to the westward which the Germans had cleared and where they had concentrated antitank artillery to protect their route of escape.

The British declared Gen. Ludwig Crüwell, in direct command of the Africa Corps under Marshal Rommel, had been captured. The former Commander of an Armored Division in Yugoslavia was said to have been taken prisoner when his reconnaissance plane was shot down in the desert.

A diary found in his possession showed that General Crüwell had conferred with Adolf Hitler a week before Marshal Rommel's present drive started.

British informants said that the Germans, faced with the choice of using the minefield gaps to bring up supplies or to withdraw the tanks, apparently had chosen the latter course and that the Rommel offensive, begun five days ago, had turned into a furious battle by his forces to escape encirclement.

The German High Command said the British forces had counter-attacked but were repulsed with heavy losses.

The German account of the North African operations said Axis planes shot down 24 British aircraft in combat yesterday alone. It reported the capture of more than 2,000 prisoners in Marshal Rommel's recent attack and said more than 250 tanks and 53 pieces of artillery had been captured or destroyed.

British headquarters in Cairo declared the Axis withdrawal effort had already "partially succeeded," but said that a large portion of the enemy's tanks and motor transport still was trapped east of the minefields guarding the British defense line stretching south from Ain el Gazala to Bir Hacheim, 50 miles inland.

These forces, part of a column which swept around Bir Hacheim last week and cut in behind the British line, are being attacked relentlessly by British armored units and planes, the communiqué said.

The portion of the Axis forces that already have withdrawn to the west succeeded in working their way through gaps in the minefields and have concentrated a considerable force of antitank artillery in an attempt to prevent British mechanized units from closing the gaps, the bulletin added.

It appeared that the battle was entering a decisive phase and British military leaders expressed cautious optimism over the outcome.

Marshal Rommel's armored forces were reported to have been badly battered, but it was not immediately clear whether the Axis withdrawal was necessitated by heavy losses or by inability to move up adequate gasoline and water supplies over extended communication lines.

Southwest Pacific

Allied bombers blasted Japanese bases in Timor, New Guinea, and the Solomon Islands in a series of week-end raids which Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters said had started large fires and wrecked docks and airdromes.

Many direct hits on airdromes runways and wharves were scored by an Allied air formation which swept over Lae, New Guinea, just before dawn Sunday, a communiqué declared.

Apparently the Japanese were caught napping, for the bulletin reported that only one enemy fighter rose in a futile attempt to intercept the raiders.

The previous night Allied planes struck at the airdrome at Koepang, Capital of Dutch Timor, and the Harbor of Dili, Capital of the Portuguese half of the Japanese-occupied island.

On Friday night, Allied fliers made a 2,000-mile round-trip flight to raid the Japanese seaplane base at Tulagi in the Solomon Islands, setting fires which they said were visible 80 miles away. Other Allied raiders bombed Tanamoga and Gaavutu in the Solomons the same night.

Japanese midget submarines, apparently launched from a mother ship off the Australian coast, sneaked into Sydney Harbor Sunday night to be greeted by a thunder of gunfire and depth charges which probably sank three of the tiny craft and thus averted damage to vital shipping.

The only achievement of the raiders, believed similar to the midget undersea craft which figured in the attack on Pearl Harbor last Dec. 7, was the sinking of an old steamer used as a ferry.

The raid, however, carried the war to Southern Australia for the first time and gave residents of Sydney—the largest city in this broad continent—an exciting night punctuated by the sounds of heavy gunfire.

Chinese Attack

Chinese regulars and guerrillas in Anhwei Province are striking at the Japanese in a vast series of attacks extending from 20 miles from Nanking, seat of the Japanese-sponsored Chinese Government, on up the Yangtze more than 175 miles airline inland.

In their first quick surge, a Chinese communiqué said, the attackers were particularly successful in occupying a number of points in the outer defense area of Anking in southwestern Anhwei, while forces moving against Hofei, in the center of the Province 70 miles from the Yangtze, had reached the suburbs.

The broad series of actions was begun May 25, the war bulletin reported, and the attacks are continuing. Objectives include Chusien, about 20 miles northwest of Nanking, Chuantsiao, Tingyuan, Hofei, Tsachsien, Wuwei, Anking and Wangkiang, the latter near the southwest border of Anhwei.

Anhwei flanks the Province of Kiangsu, where Shanghai and Nanking are situated, and Chekiang, where Japanese forces occupied the provincial Capital, Kinhwa, last week.

In a radiocast from Chungking reported from London in a British radiocast heard by CBS in New York, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek lauded the Chinese for fighting with inferior equipment and said "given 10 per cent of the equipment put out by America, the Chinese will give you 100 per cent results."

Poison Gas Used:

Sunday's communiqué charged that Japanese used poison gas to force the Chinese to abandon Kinhwa and Lanchi, 10 miles to the northwest.

Fighting continued in a number of places in Chekiang, however. Notable among the Chinese claims was that their forces had recaptured Wuchen, which is less than 65 miles airline southwest of Shanghai, near the northwest border of the Province. To the southwest of Wuchen, five enemy transports were reported sunk in the Funchun River.

The Japanese, on the other hand, opened a new operation with the landing of troops near the town of Kanmen, on Yuhwan Island, which lies off the Chekiang Coast northwest of Wenchow Bay. A naval bombardment preceded the landing.

The Japanese also announced they had opened still another front against Chungking's forces with an offensive in Kwantung Province where the Japanese have a long-established base in Canton, on the South China Coast. Domei, Japanese news agency, said that "a steady, northward drive" was in progress against "tens of thousands" of Chinese troops some 50 miles northeast of Canton.

Burma 'Explanation':

Meanwhile, another "explanation" of the Allied defeat in Burma came from New Delhi, India. Gen. Harold Alexander, British commander in Burma, said a mechanized army was the last thing that should have been used in the rugged Burmese country.

"The Army fighting in Burma was designed for continental fighting," General Alexander declared. "It was mechanized. The last thing you want in Burma is a mechanized army."

General Alexander said there were only two roads in all Burma on which a mechanized force could be employed. He said the Japanese took advantage of the terrain by sending their forces ahead with only light equipment and by using coolies and ponies for transport.

Lull in Russia

The three-week battles in the Crimea and the Ukraine which opened the spring campaign on the Eastern Front have ended in a calm which finds new lines stabilized and both sides preparing for new and perhaps more violent outbreaks.

As the result of the early May offensives, the Germans now are holding lines advanced to the Kerch Strait which separates them from the Caucasus, and the Russians are occupying deep wedges about Kharkov in the Ukraine.

The lull was signalized by a Soviet communiqué which said there was nothing at all to report from the front.

Such action as there was to report over the week end occurred on the Kalinin sector northwest of Moscow, not in the Kharkov zone, where the Red Army was reported taking the initiative in local operations, perhaps with the idea of beating the Germans to the punch for the second time this year.

The German High Command said its forces successfully executed local attacks and repelled isolated Red Army thrusts, while dive bombers damaged two freighters off Murmansk and other planes struck at Sevastopol, the remaining Russian foothold in the Crimea.

Arnold States Allied Raids Are Precursor to Invasion

Continued from Page 1

kept back in the United States beyond the absolute minimum required for tactical training.

"Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt have assured the people of our two countries time and again that we will hit the enemy hard and relentlessly until his military power is broken.

"The RAF has recently been carrying out raids on a scale never before known in the history of warfare in pursuit of this policy."

Joint Offensive Hastened

The General said his visit had hastened the day when "our air arm shall join in an air offensive against the enemy which he cannot meet, defeat or survive."

In reply to questions he said it "has not been fully decided" whether to put the Eagle Squadrons of the RAF, formed of American volunteer fliers, into the United States Air Force.

Meanwhile, the approaching day when United States and British air forces will fly wing to wing in air attacks against Germany was foreseen in a message from General Arnold to Air Marshal Harris:

"As Commanding General of the United States Army Air Force I desire to extend my congratulations to you, your staff and combat crews for the great raid on Cologne.

"It was bold in conception and superlative in execution. Please convey to your officers and men my admiration for their courage and skill and say that our air forces hope very soon to fly and fight beside them in these decisive blows against our common enemy."

Co-Ordinated Assaults

No single phase of the aerial assaults is more important than the co-ordination which is involved between British and American air forces. What is planned is to closely interrelate two attacks—one by American crews flying in American planes as American units, the other by the Royal Air Force which has attained the "greatest ever" striking power that was illustrated grimly by the burning and devastation of Cologne.

In the words of one pilot who took part: "There were so many machines in action that the sky over Cologne was as busy as Piccadilly Circus."

When operational urgencies demand it, British and American bomber and fighter forces in this country will be employed jointly. But what is promised the Germans in the near future is a two-fisted punching that will make their own attempts to soften up Britain for invasion purposes appear a puny effort.

Into this attack Britain and America are going to pack all the dynamite they can—which on the evidence of Saturday's raid alone is accounted to be enough to blow Germany wide open between now and the end of the year and to blast breaches for the subsequent entry of Allied armies through the elaborate defense network with which the Nazis at present are surrounded.

That is the long-term aspect of the intensified barrage Britain began to lay down Saturday. The short-term value of this unprecedented scale of bombing is its prospective effect on the Germany Army in Russia and Libya when their demands deplete the chain of advanced supply bases between the Nazi home factories and the front line. At present, these are well stocked, but keeping them that way is an achievement that will become progressively difficult as the United Nations' biggest bombs rain down, thousands of tons at a time, upon the production and distribution centers, power plants, civic installations, railroads, bridges, highways, and airfields.

Raid Machinery Evolved

This first attempt at a "four-figure" attack, viewed from behind the scenes, has shown convincingly that the necessary intricate machinery has been evolved to make operations of this magnitude possible at a rate decidedly more than one a week if given suitable weather conditions. Experiences the British went through during the sustained German air blitz winter before last are a guarantee that, although Germany and the occupied countries comprise a vast dispersal area compared with the congested British Isles, the Nazis' war effort will be put under an unbearable strain if persistent raids, bigger than the one staged Saturday, frequently rip up their social and industrial fabric the way those in Cologne have just been torn apart.

All the same, it is not reasonable to anticipate that the effects on the Nazi fighting machine will be felt immediately except in so far as it may compel the withdrawal of German airplanes from other theaters of war. It is not yet established that the Germans can't "take it" as bravely and resourcefully as the British did. There is a law of diminishing returns to be taken into account when target areas are revisited and allowance has to be made for the inevitable interference by unfavorable weather with the United Nations' plans. The last factor can make heavy raiding impracticable for weeks on end as it often did last winter.

It is regarded as significant in relation to German public morale that Swedish correspondents in Berlin were told that only 70 British planes took part in Saturday night's raid, that only nonmilitary objectives were hit, and that the British were exaggerating the size of the forces they employed in order to make the Russians believe that they were receiving far greater assistance than is actually the case.

Canterbury Bombed

The German High Command and the German press threaten that British towns will be "severely punished" for the Cologne raid, but it is believed here that the Nazis will be at a serious disadvantage if they have to employ stronger forces to bomb Britain than the small ones they have been dispatching recently to wreak havoc among the historic buildings and residential quarters of the relatively weakly defended nonindustrial "Baedeker" areas. Typical of these performances was the allocation of half of the 50 planes sent over Britain Sunday night to devastate Canterbury. A considerable amount of damage was done by high-explosive and incendiary bombs, but the relationship of Canterbury to the United Nations' war effort makes a striking contrast with the relationship of Cologne to Germany's.

American-Made Tanks On Two Nazi Fronts

By the Associated Press

Monday, June 1

Dispatches from Russia and Libya disclose that Germany is now facing latest model tanks from America's newly stepped-up production lines on two active fronts.

In Africa they were churning through the sands of Libya in a clash with German armored columns.

In Russia, a Soviet-manned brigade of American-made tanks was apparently about ready to go into action against the Germans. One dispatch said some of these tanks already had been tested in action by the Russians.

Bold Stroke Due

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP) — The Army and Navy Register predicted May 30 a "bold stroke" by the United Nations in the near future.

Commenting on the conferences of high staff officers in London, the service publication said editorially:

"There is no doubt this is the logical time to strike at the Germans as well as the Japanese. Both are heavily engaged on many fronts, especially the latter.

"At the same time the civil populations of all German-dominated countries are seething with hatred against their oppressors. They would aid any effort to exterminate them."

The Register said the London conferences and other indications forecast that "immediate action is contemplated, and on a scale to produce the second front so desired by the Russians."

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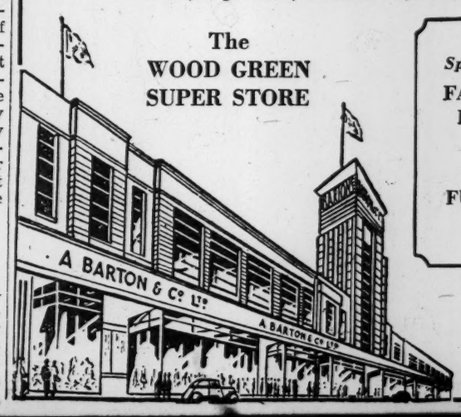

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U. S. Unites Strategy and Propaganda; Hitler Preparing 'Victory' Stories

By John Evans
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KUIBYSHEV, U. S. S. R., June 1—After a strict winter of rationed news from the Eastern Front, the German people now are hungry for sensational announcements following the extravagant claims of the High Command in the battles of the Kerch Peninsula, the Izium-Barvenkova sector, and Kharkov. Thre is no doubt but that German propaganda generally is in an excellent position to supply such announcements until the Russians make deeper inroads in the still substantial German prestige built up by the victories of 1941.

If the Russians continue to impose heavy losses on the Germans in men and machines without recapturing some of the more important cities still in Nazi hands, the enemy will retain valuable propaganda assets for the coming months. As long as these assets remain good, Hitler still will have a submissive Germany and vassal countries from which to replace thousands of soldiers being killed in the obscurities of Kalinin and the northwestern fronts.

The Germans reportedly have been suffering their heaviest losses on these fronts, but they still are insufficient for the Russians to strike a smashing blow which would give them a wide-open road such as the Germans enjoyed in the first weeks of the war. Until such a road is open, it will not be difficult for the Germans to minimize partial Russian successes such as the one at Kharkov or even to register them as resounding victories for Hitler's army.

Extravagent Claims

Will the German claims be as extravagent as they were last year before their blushing retreat from Rostov and the defeat at Moscow? Or will they display more of the caution which once supposedly was the hallmark of all communiqués issued by the High Command?

There was a story current here recently supported by an article in the Communist Party press that the mistakes of the Nazi propaganda machine indirectly contributed to the German disaster at Moscow. The Russians had been monitoring German propaganda since the war began with detached but constant interest. Some time towards the end of autumn, these experts detected a "howling noise" an unmistakable note of desperation.

This, so the story goes, gave Stalin his cue. The time had come to strike a counterblow, and the blow was struck.

Another story, less authenticated perhaps, has been told as a sidelight on the present attitude of German propaganda toward the Japanese. According to this story, the Japanese—at least some of the Japanese in Kuibyshev—regard Hitler's proclamation of the destruction of the Red Army as an "enormous swindle." Believing Hitler, so the story goes, the Japanese thought the German Eastern Front campaign was virtually finished and that the Germans were free to throw in their full weight against the British. Now the Japanese complain they are playing practically a lone hand against Britain and America while the Germans are tied up in Russia.

Japanese Now Wary

Whether this story is true or not, it is pretty certain the Japanese are highly suspicious of Nazi "special announcements," whether from the High Command or any other German source. Germany's enemies hardly can be less critical.

The general public in Germany probably will retain faith in the communications of the High Command until, as the Soviet Information Bureau says, "a few more 'victories' like Kharkov completely drain all strength from the German Army."

Nazi Women Called As Auxiliary Police

Recorded by Columbia Broadcasting System

Berlin, June 1

Henrich Himmler, chief of the Gestapo, has issued an order which assigns women to police stations as auxiliary police, the British Radio reported May 30.

BBC said this showed that "the German administrative machine is overburdened through the resistance all over Europe."

Nehru Calls British To Put an End To Repressive Policy

BOMBAY, June 1 (AP)—Jawaharlal Nehru, ranking leader of the Indian Nationalist Congress, warned the British Government in a speech May 31 to abandon what he termed its "repressive policy" in India.

"The Government doesn't want our real co-operation on honorable terms," he said, "but is following the same old methods."

The Congress is placed in a dilemma because, he said, "if we oppose the Government and carry on the fight we shall invite the Japanese to our country."

Some people, Mr. Nehru declared, ridicule the idea of India's opposing Japan by non-violent non-co-operation without realizing that the Congress has not advised the armed forces to follow this policy. This, he said, is a policy intended only for the civil population.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 1 — For the first time the United States is beginning to merge its military and its propaganda offensives.

A closer working liaison between the High Command and the Office of the Co-ordinator of Information is being established and numerous other steps are being taken to co-ordinate the psychological war with military action.

The extent to which this new policy is being carried out is suggested by these developments:

Gen. George C. Marshall's week-end declaration that American troops "will land in France" and are being prepared to fight there "on short notice" was made with the advance knowledge of the COI, was carefully timed in collaboration with Col. William J. Donovan, Co-ordinator of Information, and was immediately circulated by short and long wave radio throughout the world.

Closer Ties With Army

The Foreign Broadcast Monitoring Service of the Federal Communications Commission — the daily listening and interpreting post of hundreds of thousands of enemy and allied radiocasts—is placing a liaision man in G-2, the Intelligence division of the War Department.

Colonel Donovan himself will soon be raised in military rank and just as soon as the imminent reorganization of the Government's whole war information setup is accomplished, will be delegated to work in personal, constant consultation with the Army and Navy command. His evident function will be to carry out through a small and compact organization a close association between military and the propaganda agencies of the Government.

Additionally, the Office of Facts and Figures has only lately stationed a representative in the Washington headquarters of the Foreign Boadcast Monitoring Service in order to facilitate the public distribution of the highly newsworthy information which this listening center yields.

Experiment in Co-operation

A preliminary experiment in a combined British-American propaganda-military undertaking was the seizure of Madagascar. In this extensive and prior propaganda was carried out by both London and Washington and on the day of its culmination President Roosevelt had delivered a note to the Vichy Government announcing its full indorsement of the British action and indicating that it would be well for the French not to resist.

But for at least a week before British forces were sighted off Diego Suarez, the COI was telling the world over its own short-wave foreign broadcasts that Japanese invasion imperiled the French colony and that Vichy's collaborationist policy was making ready to turn over more French territory for the convenient use of the Axis. And the Axis quickly retaliated. It was soon predicted that the United Nations would pounce on Madagscar and it berated Allied imperialism.

There is, of course, one admitted weakness in these concerted propaganda-military moves and the American High Command has been reluctant to participate in them because of that weakness. It is that they tip the enemy on what to expect. The United States knows that this is true because its own radiocast analysts have rendered some extremely valuable service to the military by deducing what the Axis is going to do by what the Axis is saying or not saying over the air.

How extensively the United States intends to carry through its merging of propaganda and military action remains to be determined on the basis of further experience. It is, however, setting up the organization to do it and quite apart from how and how soon America implements General Marshall's statement about landing troops in France, it discloses that the military is itself turning to the use of propaganda as an offensive weapon.

No American military authority expects to win the war by words but when words help, the United States is preparing to use them.

War-Needed Labor Deferred in Draft

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—The labor mobilization program of the War Manpower Commission became effective today, establishing an emphatic policy for military deferment of irreplaceable craftsmen and setting up a system of priorities to make certain that urgent production needs get first call on available skilled workers.

"This is a great opportunity," said Administrator Paul V. McNutt, "for a democracy to demonstrate that it can discipline itself."

The manpower chief directed on May 21 that the Selective Service System instruct local draft boards, effective June 1, to consult with Federal Employment Service Offices before calling to the Army any individual "skilled in a critical war occupation."

Selective Service previously had adopted a policy for deferment of men in critical occupations, but Mr. McNutt said some draft boards seemed "to regard it as a breach of patriotism to defer anybody for occupational reasons." Hence, the Federal Employment Offices were brought into the picture to help the local boards determine those men needed most urgently at work benches.

Martial Law

NEW DELHI, India, June 1 (AP)—Martial law was proclaimed today in the area of Sind in the Bombay Presidency as a result of dis-

Welcome Home to Peru!

President Prado Returns From Tour

The Peruvian Chief Executive is enthusiastically greeted by his fellow countrymen for his successful mission to the United States.

Prado Hails Roosevelt Ideals

LIMA, Peru, June 1 (AP)—Dr. Prado, President of Peru, arrived home yesterday after his extensive tour through the United States, Cuba, Panama, Venezuela, and Colombia. He was enthusiastically welcomed.

The President declared in part: "I return to Peru full of patriotic satisfaction for the results obtained during the state visit I made to the United States through the most honoring invitation of President Roosevelt.

"It gave me an opportunity to admire personally the creating genius of this great ruler and the perfect identification existing between his governmental ideals and those of the North American nation.

"I also admired the efficient ability of his collaborators in the hard tasks of public administration and the assurance felt by the United States people that the worthy reward of its present efforts will be the final triumph of the cause of democracy."

Laval Tries to Induce French To Work Harder for Axis

VICHY, Unoccupied France, June 1 (AP)—Pierre Laval, the pro-Axis Chief of Government, has attempted to push beaten France into full collaboration with Germany by promulgating a policy of more labor and production in industry and agriculture.

M. Laval issued a lengthy communiqué early yesterday at the conclusion of a conference with 150 organization committees, declaring that work "is the absolute obligation of all countries which wish to have a place in the Europe of tomorrow."

M. Laval had numerous conferences during the week with German occupation officials, and it was considered probable that the Nazis had applied pressure to obtain greater production for their war machine from French factories and labor.

"Bound by Common Law"

"France, which from now on must think of building her future in Europe, is bound more than any other country by that common law," the communiqué said, adding: "The energies of the whole Continent presently will be drawn in an immense effort against the most frightful forces of destruction.

"Frenchmen must associate themselves with the gigantic task which is being accomplished for the benefit of the European community and aid by means of their labor in France and outside her frontiers."

[M. Laval's phrase about labor "outside her frontiers" was taken to mean that the Germans were demanding conscription of French workers for German factories, stripped of their men by the demands of the Russian front.]

M. Laval's communiqué spoke of "shortages of raw materials and means of transport."

"It is necessary also to prevent the continuance of reduced activity which cause workmen and their organizations to lose their traditional standard of quality," the communiqué said. "There must be a better distribution of labor between the different branches of industries."

Greater Farm Output

M. Laval demanded greater agricultural production "in order to assure the nation's subsistence," and promised an increase in farm wages. He likewise pledged greater industrial pay for each increase in the number of hours of work.

In an address to the presidents of the committees, M. Laval made an eloquent appeal for his program.

"It is in the interest of France," he declared, "that the Government has adopted this policy. The salvation of France depends upon it."

The meeting was the first at which all presidents of professional organization committees had been assembled and assumed particular importance because of the far-reaching nature of M. Laval's declarations.

Moscow Reports Visits of Germans To French Ships

MOSCOW, June 1 (AP)—The Moscow Radio yesterday broadcast a Tass dispatch from Geneva reporting that Grand Admiral Erich Raeder of Germany recently commissioned 500 German graduates of French naval schools in the occupied area of Bordeaux and Brest.

The dispatch said several hundred already had arrived at the French naval base city of Toulon, where they immediately made excursions to the French ships.

Tass reported the ships' officers were instructed to give the Germans the utmost assistance in inspecting the ships as they are supposed to participate in the "local maneuvers" of the French fleet in the coastal zone.

The Soviet agency also said it was reported that an Italian warship and two submarines called at Toulon port simultaneously with the German navy men and now are anchored in the harbor.

Cologne Raid Not Executed For Revenge

Recorded by CBS

London, June 1

The Cologne raid "wasn't a revenge raid, it wasn't a reprisal and we don't exult in knocking down Cologne's ancient buildings," British Broadcasting Corporation commentator J. B. MacGeachy said last night.

The radiocast, which, Mr. MacGeachy said, gave Great Britain's "official view," was recorded at the CBS shortwave listening station in New York.

Here is the text:

"The believer in air attack, I mean the man who sees in it not just an auxiliary weapon but the key to victory, in thinking primarily of its relatively low cost in lives is thinking of the damage it can do to the enemy's power to wage war.

"That, I ought to point out, is the sole reason for the satisfaction we derive in Britain today from the attack on Cologne. It wasn't a revenge raid, it wasn't a reprisal and we don't exalt in knocking down Cologne's ancient buildings, some of which I suppose were inevitably damaged.

"No, the official view in Britain, as the view of the ordinary man, is that nothing can justify risking RAF lives and planes except damage to the enemy's war machine. That was the purpose of the Cologne raid, and of every other British air raid since the war began."

Soviet Leaflets Tell Benefits Of Hitler Defeat

Recorded by CBS

NEW YORK, June 1—The Russians are dropping millions of leaflets over the German lines and are telling the Germans that "Hitler's defeat means the salvation of Germany," the British radio reported in a German-language broadcast.

Here is the text, recorded at the Columbia Broadcasting System's short-wave listening station:

"Millions of leaflets are being dropped over the German lines. Many of them have a printed slip attached, which is a pass to the Russian lines.

"Daily desertions of German soldiers are reported. One leaflet bears the headline: 'Hitler's defeat means the salvation of Germany.'

"The leaflet says: 'German soldiers! Hitler and his clique feel that their end is approaching. They want to drag the German people with them into the abyss. They claim that defeat and collapse are the same. That is a lie. The defeat and overthrow of the criminal government does not mean collapse but salvation of the German people.'"

Hungry French Loot Store; Two Paris Policemen Killed

VICHY, June 1 (AP)—Growing seriousness of the food situation in Occupied France was emphasized today by dispatches from Paris reporting that two policemen had been killed and a third wounded while attempting to halt a mob storming a food store.

Despite the efforts of the police, the mob looted the store, tossing food to those outside, who fought for possession.

Several arrests were made as a result of the incident, which was attributed officially to "communist" activity.

In another demonstration of violence in Paris a group of youths tumbled an equestrian statue of the British monarch, Edward VII, from its base.

Greek Starvation

CAIRO, Egypt, June 1 (AP)—Greek refugees from four Aegean islands have given the American Red Cross an account of starvation and desperation among 300,000 Greeks living under German occupation on Samos, Mitylene, Chios and Nikaria.

Their story, told to an American investigator who spent a week among the refugees in the Smyrna region of Turkey, was disclosed last night by Ralph Bain, head of the American Red Cross in the Mediterranean area.

Ten thousand Greeks already have escaped by devious means, according to the report. The herbs which have become the islanders' main means of existence were said to be drying up under the hot Mediterranean sun.

Imported food which was the island's principal source in peace time no longer arrives, fishing has been reduced to a minimum for lack of gasoline, drought has killed the vegetable gardens and what little else is produced goes largely to the German occupation troops.

Italy Pressed

Recorded by Columbia Broadcasting System

NEW YORK, June 1—The BBC, in its French-language bulletin last night, said that in Italy, the food situation is so bad that the industrialists' organization has agreed to release a part of its employees in order to increase the agricultural manpower.

Starting with June 1 and until the end of September, those Italian workers, who ask for it, can have 20 days of vacation in order to work on the land, the BBC reported.

Last week, the Italian War Ministry authorized furloughs to agricultural workers now in the army, so that they can work in the fields and help in the harvest, it added.

Nazi 'New Order'

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—The Office of Facts and Figures, quoting a "confidential but fully authenticated report," declared today that a year of systematic Nazi pillage had reduced Greece to a nation of starving people.

The OFF said its report gave names, times and places where men and women died of hunger on the sidewalks, last winter. Official registers in the Athens section some times recorded 1,000 fatalities a day, compared with a prewar average of 40 fatalities daily, the OFF continued.

The Nazis are diverting relief supplies sent to Greece from anti-Axis countries to use of the German Army and the German civilian population, the report said. The price of olive oil, one of Greece's principal products, has increased 25 times over prewar levels and prices of some vegetables are 50 times normal.

The report indicated, the OFF said, that the daily bread ration to Greek citizens was stopped in February and had not since been renewed. Clothing, shoes, other essential goods, and medicines, are unobtainable, the report said.

Soldiers Know

NEW YORK, June 1 (AP)—German Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels wrote in the weekly newspaper "Das Reich" that German soldiers at the front "knew that at home there was no butter and not enough bread," the BBC reported in a radiocast heard here by CBS.

Enlistment Centers For Canada in U. S.

OTTAWA, June 1 (AP)—Enlistment centers will be opened today in six United States cities for Canadian nationals desiring to serve with the Dominion Army, Canadian Army headquarters announced May 29.

The announcement said the program would be carried out under terms of an agreement recently completed between the Governments of Canada and the United States, permitting repatriation by both countries.

The agreement also permits Canadians who have not taken out their first citizenship papers—described as "non-declarent" Canadians—to join the Canadian forces, Army Headquarters added.

The enlistment centers, the Army said, will be located at Seattle, Wash., St. Paul, Minn., Detroit, Mich., Buffalo, N. Y., Boston, Mass., and Bangor, Maine.

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American Ambulance Finds Plenty to Do in Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Gratitude for the courage and devotion of members of the American Ambulance in Great Britain has been expressed here recently by Mr. Ernest Brown, Minister of Health.

"I trust it may not be thought that the need and usefulness of the American Ambulance have grown less because of the country's comparative immunity from heavy air attacks during recent months," he said. "As the war has gone on, the Ministry of Health's emergency hospital system, with which the American Ambulance is identified, has had to be adapted to meet many other requirements than providing for air raid victims, the Minister explained.

Up to the end of November, 1941, the American Ambulance fleet, consisting of some 3270 vehicles, had traveled a total of more than 3,000,000 miles, and at the present time is covering 50,000 miles a week.

The infirm and the expectant mothers must be moved out into the country, where, in wooded parks and little country towns, the Emergency Service has organized for their reception.

The hospitals have gone out into the sunshine, and the patients are following them in the big gray cars with their distinctive red stripe.

Out steps a "Nightingale" wearing the famous pleated cap, or an American sister in a trim blue uniform. The patient has reached her new home in comfort.

Amusing situations sometimes arise through the different meaning given to technical terms in England and America. The driver of an Ambulance presented by a citizen of Boston, for instance, tells how they were asked to supply transport for three "ambulatory" cases.

"What's an 'ambulatory' case"? asked the Telephone-for-the-Day of a driver.

"Sort that goes in an ambulance. Stretcher of course," said the driver and made up three nice cosy beds with hot water bottle in each.

Sister shook with laughing when she saw the patients. The driver folded blankets and replaced stretchers on the rack.

"How would I know you call 'ambulatory' cases 'sitters' over here"? she asked ruefully.

It doesn't take a blitz to make a memorable journey for these intrepid workers. The driver of an ambulance presented by the English-Speaking Union of Boston tells how on one occasion a woman was being taken from hospital to her home, a farm on Dartmoor.

Eventually, about a mile from the house, it had to come to a stop because the mud was so deep. The local farmhands were rounded up and the stretcher carried over two fields and through an orchard to the house, where they were still confronted with the tricky problem of getting a stretcher up narrow, winding stairs.

Defends 'Rock'

By a Staff Artist

Maj. Gen. F. N. M. MacFarlane

Newly appointed Commander in Chief at Gibraltar.

MacFarlane Named Chief at Gibraltar

LONDON, June 1 (AP) — Maj. Gen. F. N. Mason MacFarlane, head of the British military mission to Moscow, was named Governor and Commander in Chief of Gibraltar May 30.

The Colonial Office announced his selection as successor to Viscount Gort, who now is Governor and Commander in Chief of Malta.

General MacFarlane went to Russia last June. He has been described as "essentially a fighting soldier."

Before the war he was a Military Attaché in Berlin and was considered to be an authority on German military tactics.

In September, 1939, he went to France as director of military intelligence. After the German breakthrough in 1940 he organized a "scratch" battalion which brought valuable military equipment from Arras and fought its way to the coast. For this he was awarded the DSO.

In August, 1940, he was named second in command at Gibraltar, but later returned to England as a Division Commander, then went to Russia.

Hungary-Rumania 'At Breaking Point'

ISTANBUL, Turkey, June 1 (AP) —Hungary and Rumania, Axis satellites, were reported by an informed diplomatic source to be "practically at the breaking point."

Railway communication was reported severed between the two countries which are fighting with the Germans against Russia and at the same time are on the verge of conflict among themselves over a long-standing territorial dispute.

Hungary, which received a large slice of Transylvania from Rumania when Hitler carved up the Balkans, for some time has been rushing fortifications along its frontier with Rumania.

Hitler Bases 'Fate' On Greater Daring

BERLIN, From German Broadcasts, June 1 (AP)—Adolf Hitler, referring to the winter campaign in Russia when he addressed 10,000 soldiers, sailors, and airmen yesterday at the Berlin Sportspalast, said: "Greater leadership is required for holding on and mastering difficult situations than for celebrating victories gained.

"The fate of the whole people depends on your daring at the front," Hitler said.

Planners Find Looking Ahead In War Is Desire for Progress

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The National Planning Conference which just closed here produced no idealistic pattern for the postwar period, or even a broad formula for the establishing of a better world. Out of it, though, came evidence that the nation concedes the need and the possibility and the consistency of long-range planning in the midst of the most stupendous war effort in history. More than 1,000 delegates made the meeting the best attended since the inception of the Conference, and in many ways the most fruitful.

As a matter of fact, the war crisis itself, more than one speaker declared, makes planning for the future the more essential. It isn't, they made it clear, a matter of reform or change, but of adequate preparation.

Charles S. Ascher, consultant in charge of urban conservation and development, with the National Resources Planning Board, held that the widespread movement for city re-planning in Britain is due not so much to the destruction by enemy bombers—for, as he explained, the desolation is not such as to provide the wide cleared areas necessary as the basis for effective planning, but rather to "a resurgence of the spirit," the kindling of a desire for future progress growing out of intelligent preparation, now.

"To win the peace," said Dr. Charles E. Merriam, Vice-Chairman of the National Resources Planning Board, "we must prepare now—even while we are concentrating on winning the war. In a very real sense the clarification of the objectives in the onward march of freedom-loving people is an essential of our war effort. We are intent on winning this war to safeguard our lives and our liberties and to make possible the pursuit of happiness, the full fruition of our hopes and plans for progress and development."

Dr. Merriam struck the keynote of the meeting with a list of preliminary objectives of postwar planning, summarized as follows:

1. We must plan for full employment, for maintaining the national income at $100,000,000,000 a year, at least, rather than to let it slip back to 80 or 70 or 60 billion.

2. We must do this without requiring work from youth, the aged, or women who choose to make their contribution in the home, and without requiring industrial labor for more than 40 hours a week, 50 weeks a year, or the sacrifice of wage standards which have been set.

3. We must plan to decentralize post-emergency activities, to use to the utmost our system of modified free enterprise.

4. We must enable every human being to enjoy full security, full physical and spiritual freedom and opportunity.

5. We must plan to make 'Up-building America' the keynote of the postwar program.

It is the purpose of the Planning Board, though, Dr. Merriam pointed out, to stimulate independing action by other public and private agencies, and other speakers stressed the need in this work for the initiative and control to stem from the localities concerned rather than from Washington.

The broad scope of any planning effort was underlined by Louis Brownlow, director of the Public Administration Clearing House in Chicago, in his contention that a "locality" can be defined only in terms of the area affected by the particular stimuli involved. In this sense, he said, locality may very well mean the world, if one is thinking in terms of the overall impact of the war.

Boris Shiskin, American Federation of Labor economist, declared that, "Democratic reconstruction is what we mean when we talk about postwar planning."

Mr. Shiskin proposed that labor, management and government set up a Council on Democratic Reconstruction, to launch at once a joint effort to assure economic security and stability in victory.

Between the extremes of abstract idealism, and detailed, local, physical adjustment, the conference discussions vibrated, with perhaps the chief accomplishment lying in the further crystallization of the need for planning.

Sterilization Law Voided

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP) — An Oklahoma statute authorizing the sterilization of habitual criminals was held unconstitutional today by the Supreme Court on the ground that it classified stealing chickens as a crime and excluded embezzlement.

Associate Justice William O. Douglas delivered the unanimous opinion, applying to an Oklahoma court order for the sterilization of Jack T. Skinner of Pittsburg County, convicted once of stealing chickens and twice of robbery with firearms.

The 1935 statute authorized sterilization of persons convicted for the third time of "crimes amounting to felonies involving moral turpitude." The legislation exempted offenses "arising out of the violation of the prohibitory laws, revenue acts, embezzlement or political offenses."

"A person who enters a chicken coop and steals chickens," Mr. Justice Douglas said, "commits a felony and he may be sterilized if he is thrice convicted.

"If, however, he is a bailee of the property and fraudulently appropriates it, he is an embezzler. Hence no matter how habitual his proclivities for embezzlement are and no matter how often his conviction, he may not be sterilized."

Mr. Justice Douglas asserted that the act was condemned by "its failure to meet the requirements of the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment."

Lyttelton Visit Significant

LONDON, June 1 (AP)—Production Minister Oliver Lyttelton's forthcoming visit to the United States is regarded by reliable sources as a move in an extensive readjustment of United Nations' plans in favor of a future decisive offensive in Western Europe.

Mr. Lyttelton, it was disclosed, is expected to arrive in Washington soon to confer with President Roosevelt and other officials on production and supply problems.

Expansion of United States war production was believed by some quarters to have been a proponent of the strategy which looks upon 1942 rather than 1943 as the time for decisive action.

It was also pointed out that the British Government was definitely committed to opening a European front by Sir Stafford Cripps in his speech to the House of Commons May 20.

These same observers have noted the great scheme of offensive training under way in the British Army, and have watched with high interest the influx of United States infantry and armored formations in Northern Ireland.

Informed sources predicted that Mr. Lyttelton would discuss uniformity in equipment of British and American forces and the reallocation of war supplies to Russia in the light of a possible second front on European soil.

They said certain equipment "necessary for offensive warfare" could be expected to be rushed to Great Britain as well as to the Russian armies.

'Little Old Lady' on Chinatown Bus Gives Up Her Seat for 'Duration'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 1—The little old lady who was always sitting in the Chinatown busses, but who never really got to see the place, is out of a job today.

The final "rubberneck" tours permitted under the Government's new tire and gasoline saving orders rolled out of Times Square yesterday, bound for the Bowery, Chinatown, Wall Street, and "other points of interest." When the sightseeing was done, drivers and guides were out of jobs, and the legendary little lady, who used to sit in the Chinatown coach at Times Square as decoy and evidence of respectability, but who somehow was never on board when the tour began, was not in evidence. It was said that she lured 100,000 out-of-towners to visit Chinatown, but had never been there herself.

No final fanfare or mayor's committee was on hand to mark the end "for the duration" of a business as typical of New York as the Great White Way, but the guide did break into his phonographically-delivered "lecture" long enough to announce:

"We go on rationing tonight. We're goin' out of business. We'll have to go to work."

A final coach-load, including men in uniform from the British Navy and the Canadian Army, craned necks alternately right and left at the wonders of Manhattan as a strange array of information and joking asides poured from the side-mouth microphone.

War Output Now Halts New Plants

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP) — Top-ranking war agencies issued formal instructions May 30 barring construction of new war plants unless such facitities are "absolutely essential" and can meet new requirements.

The directive, agreed on by the Secretaries of War and Navy, and WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson, applies to all wartime construction, both publicly and privately financed as well as to war plants.

"One of the main reasons for the new policy is that all critical materials are needed for war production now," a WPB announcement said, "and no materials can be spared for building facilities except when they are absolutely necessary."

Postwar Planning Urged in Canada

By Morris McDougall

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 1—The need for studying and preparing plans for postwar reconstruction has recently been discussed by two distinguished visitors to Ottawa. Walter Nash, New Zealand's Minister to Washington, speaking over the radio and before the Reconstruction and Re-establishment Committee of the House of Commons said that without careful planning the postwar world provided opportunity for greater economic chaos than has ever been experienced before.

"Do the job now," he warned. "Get your best men on it now. If you don't do it before the war is over, you won't be able to do it after." To win the peace between 1944 and 1950 would be a harder job than winning the war.

One of the principles governing New Zealand's policy in the war, said Mr. Nash, was to see that no one who fought or served would be worse off because of his service, that no one should be better off by staying at home, and that no one should profit by supplying the essentials of war. New Zealand's social security program, started years ago, was going steadily on, he said, undeterred in any way by the war, although the country was throwing its full weight into the conflict.

There is still a pretty firm kernel of public opinion in Canada which genuinely fears that too great preoccupation about things after the war may divert the minds of many from the major job on hand. There is, however, a growing interest in postwar planning, or at least in carefully studying the question.

Must Look to Future

Dr. Cyril James, Principal of McGill University in Montreal and Chairman of the Committee on Reconstruction which has been carrying on its investigations for the past 15 months, told the Commons Committee a few days ago that it is not that those who look to the future "fail to be interested in the war.

"It is not that they regard the postwar as more important than the epochal events that are taking place from day to day, but rather that the vision of the future which they hope Canada will attain contains something which inspires them to even greater efforts at the present time.

"It is because they dream dreams and see visions that they are able to gird themselves and put their whole effort into the immediate war activity." This state of mind, Dr. James said, was not peculiar to Canada. It existed in the United States and was widespread in Great Britain.

Three Sets of Factors

Dr. James explained that the work of the Committee on Reconstruction of which he is chairman has been based on certain basic assumptions. One clear "nucleus" to which everything else was related was the attainment of full employment in this country. Another was the preservation of private enterprise and free institutions "as far as that is compatible with the maintenance of full employment.' The essential requirement for Canadian prosperity and progress, he said, was that every individual who is able and wants to work should have a decent opportunity to work. All our financial, fiscal, political and other policies should be designed to produce that ultimate result.

Without claiming to be a prophet, Dr. James thought there were three sets of factors which operated after the armistice of 1918 which wouldn't be so important at the close of this war. Through substantial industrial profits and very high wages there was a great accumulation of consumer spending power after 1918. In Great Britain more than in Canada returned soldiers were paid substantial cash bonuses which increased spending power. There was also at the end of the last war a very general belief that things could shuttle back into the good times of 1914. There was a restlessness against constraint and a great desire to return to business as usual.

In this war much higher taxes and price and wage ceilings preclude the possibility of such large accumulations of purchasing power in the hands of any group in the community. There may be cash bonuses to soldiers, but these will be paid by degrees while returned men are being re-educated, retrained, or unemployed or while interrupted education is resumed.

Returned men and others will want to get back, of course, to civil employment as soon as possible, and no one cares for wartime restrictions, but people recognize that the pattern of the economic structure has changed, that certain changes will have to be carried out and the memory of the postwar depression will make everyone cautious about getting rid of restrictions precipitately.

Relaxing of Controls

Dr. James argues that the postwar boom is likely to be less intense. If it comes it will give an opportunity of accelerating the rehabilitation of industry, and will provide for some relaxing of controls. In the depression following there will have to be some form of governmental activity such as publicly financed construction projects.

The complex framework of the reconstruction problem, said Dr. James, could be divided into three general heads:

First, domestic problems dependent on Canadian initiative; (a) employment opportunities within the Dominion; (b) the conservation and utilization of natural resources; (c) the development of plans for publicly financed construction projects.

Second, problems of domestic action but affected greatly by developments in other parts of the world: (a) relaxation of wartime controls; (b) rehabilitation of agriculture, and (c) rehabilitation of industry.

Third, problems vital to Canada's prosperity, but dependent on international discussion and co-operation: (a) structure of world economy; (b) monetary and fiscal policies, and (c) Canada's foreign trade.

American-Canadian Output Ties Seen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, June 1

A long war may produce complete co-ordination of industrial production between the United States and Canada, and Canada may become an integral part of the Pan-American movement, according to a report by the National Industrial Conference Board made public today.

It cited the joint economic committees of the two countries, which embrace postwar problems, the co-ordination of industrial production, and mutual exchange of raw materials and war items.

Chiang Ties Morale and Arms

NEW YORK, June 1 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek pledged yesterday that given "10 per cent of the equipment put out in America, the Chinese Army will give you 100 per cent of the desired results."

Speaking from Chungking on the "Army Hour" program carried by the National Broadcasting Company, China's leader said "while morale is important, it is not sufficient in itself to win the fight for final victory. It must be supplemented by mechanized equipment. Mechanized equipment by itself cannot win. Morale and equipment combined spell final victory."

The Chinese Commander in Chief, whose speech was translated by his American-educated wife, declared that "victory can readily be seen when we consider how much the American Volunteer Group of the Chinese Air Force has been able to do with limited resources.

Declaring that he wished "to point out an insidious piece of enemy propaganda to the effect that China means America to win the war for her," General Chiang said:

"China has always and will continue to fulfill its obligations. In the past she stood by the common cause. She does not hesitate now nor will she hesitate in the future. China has survived five years because she has continually adhered to certain moral principles. We know that further resistance is possible, and our faith in America is unshaken. We know that we are equally certain of ultimate success. With one purpose, we shall fight shoulder to shoulder to win freedom and to assure victory."

General Chiang said China was convinced the principles of the Atlantic Charter were not "empty diplomatic phraseology."

"In my mind," he said, "these principles should be applied not only to America and Europe, but to all peoples and races, so that freedom, justice and equality shall reign throughout the world."

Air Bases in China

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Chu Shih-ming, Chinese military attaché, pleaded yesterday that the United Nations act quickly to strike at Japan from the Chinese air bases threatened by Japanese advances.

"Planes and parts can still be flown into China," the attaché said. "So can pilots and bombs. Air fields have been built there, dozens of them, in the hope that American planes would arrive.

"For instance, from the fields in Chekiang, which the Japanese are now driving toward, the Japanese manufacturing center of Nagasaki is only a three-hour flight and could be bombed every day.

"From these fields, the important Japanese naval base on Formosa is only one hour across the water. From these fields American planes could smash the new drives on China and riddle the steady stream of Japanese ships that now moves through the China Sea, supplying the Japanese in Malaya, Burma, the Indies, and the Philippines.

"Such an offensive opportunity, if grasped by the United Nations, would force the Japanese to draw their Navy and Air Force back to protect their communications, and would relieve India and Australia from danger."

General Chu spoke on the Army Hour radio program sponsored by the War Department.

U. S. Aid to India

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—With United States air power in India growing steadily, the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce said yesterday official reports indicated these three major efforts were in the offing:

1. Establishment of an aerial supply line to China.
2. Driving the Japanese out of Burma.
3. Launching of a large-scale air offensive against the Japanese from India.

Vichy-Rome Accord Stressed by Ciano

ROME, From Italian Broadcasts. (AP)—Addressing the Italian Senate Saturday after debate on the Foreign Ministry's budget, Foreign Minister Count Ciano stressed what he called the absolute harmony prevailing in French-Italian and German-French relations.

[There has been renewed Italian pressure on France for territorial concessions to Italy.]

Count Ciano also emphasized that Italy maintains good relations with Turkey, Switzerland, and especially Spain and said there was absolute unity in the plans and operations of Italy, Germany, and Japan.

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Postmaster Dispute Grows

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, June 1—In the tussle over continuation in office of the nation's leading woman postmaster, civil service is pitted here against politics.

Some friends of Mrs. Mary D. Briggs, whose four-year term officially expired May 28, believe good government is also at stake, strongly feeling that any move against her is grossly political and would set back the status of women in business and professional life.

Involving life tenure for the first time, the 1938 Act of Congress allows three major alternatives: reappointment of incumbent with a non-competitive examination, or appointment after a promotional examination or open examination.

In all cases, confirmation of the Senate is required. This lingering proviso may in effect leave mired in politics the system which for years had been regarded as one of the most political in American government. All sides agree that the life-term plum is left to senatorial courtesy, of Senator Sheridan Downey in particular.

Law Called Progress

Yet, the 1938 law represents great progress, in the opinion of Prof. Frank Stewart of the University of California here and of Prof. John Pfiffner of the University of Southern California, specialists interviewed on the governmental rather than political aspects of the developing situation.

Both deplored the loop-hole of senatorial confirmation.

Mrs. Briggs' supporters feel she earns the non-competitive reappointment in view of figures showing this office to be "one of the best." Its postal receipts last year totaled $15,000,000, with 5,000 employees, being fifth largest in the nation and first in airmail outside New York.

Those not necessarily against Mrs. Briggs counter with a "realistic" view that the internal regulations of the Postal Service are such that an office might succeed without a postmaster, if the career staff and the inspector service are on their toes. These bulwarks had been developed in self-defense against the spoils system that had ravaged the service.

Mrs. Briggs chosen Acting Postmaster in 1936 by the late Senator William McAdoo (D). She succeeded her husband, a local editor to whom the Senator gave the job in 1934 and who passed on after two years. Senate confirmation of Mrs. Briggs came on May 28, 1938, after she took an examination in which she is reported to have led a list of 18 applicants.

The very next month the "life-tenure" act was passed. Mrs. Briggs' friends believe her showing in the examination indicates her qualification now.

Her appointment under a non-competitive examination has been urged by Representative Thomas Ford (D), in whose district the office lies, and by many women leaders who seek feminist ground to hold; they include the President of the Los Angeles League of Women Voters and a past President of the California Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. Nonpartisan support may be indicated in the backing by a woman banker heading the women's auxiliary of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and by a woman member of the cabinet of California's Democratic governor.

Senator Downey has refused to be quoted on his desires, which may not become public until nomination. Mrs. Briggs remains in office until a successor is selected; an Acting Postmaster can be appointed by the Postmaster General alone for six months or for any longer time with the consent of the United States Civil Service Commission.

King Mentioned

State Assemblyman Cecil King (D) has received the only other major mention for the job. As vice-chairman of his party's State Central Committee, he is regarded as acceptable to the Downey supporters.

The name of James B. Elliott, former newspaperman now a lawyer and oil man who in the past has been California's James Farley, keeps bobbing up in the background, leading many observers to conclude that the primary benefit of whatever appointment is made will redound to Mr. Elliott as a political manager. He had handled Woodrow Wilson's campaigns in California in 1912 and in crucial 1916, and became Collector of Customs here; he was an unsuccessful Democratic nominee for the Senate in 1926; in 1932 he got California's Democratic delegation pledged to Jack Garner, working with Mr. McAdoo, and went on to handle the Roosevelt-McAdoo campaigns successfully.

He broke with Mr. McAdoo when the latter refused in 1936 to re-appoint Peirson Hall as United States District Attorney here. Mr. McAdoo was quoted as favoring "rotation in office," a principle which Mr. Elliott and Mr. Hall applied successfully to Mr. McAdoo in 1938, when they got behind Mr. Downey.

Postmaster

Ray Huff

Mrs. Mary D. Briggs

About whose officially expired term as postmaster of Los Angeles a controversy wages.

What Women Want in Congress

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 1

The League of Women Voters, after a poll among 60,000 members in 35 states, has outlined its ideas of what a wartime Congressman should be like.

Foremost qualifications, the women decided, are "intellectual integrity," "determination to subordinate party interest to national interest," "independent judgment," "political sagacity," and "a broad background in civic affairs."

Three out of every four members ranked "intellectual integrity" as the prime requisite.

The women voted disapproval of "promises to get desired public projects for his district" and "promises of jobs for home-town boys."

Union Says 'Reactionaries' In Congress Slow War Drive

By the Associated Press

The General Executive Board of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, declared Memorial Day that victory was being "hampered and delayed by the negligence and obstructive actions of certain reactionaries in the Congress."

In a statement issued at New York following a meeting, the 13-man board said also responsible were "certain persons holding positions in the executive branch of the Government who are either not in sympathy with the desire of the American people to win this war or who are too weak, confused or corrupt to assist the people in so doing."

"Serious obstacles have arisen to the achievement of the kind of economic program asked by the President in his April 27 message to Congress," the statement continued, adding:

"The many responsible agencies of the executive branch of the Government, although they have clearly demonstrated their incapacity to fight off reactionary obstructions put in their path, nevertheless have decided to encourage and welcome the participation in policy making or policy execution, the organized labor movement.

"It is of paramount importance to the destiny of the American people that all Senators and Representatives in Congress, all public office holders and all officials of the executive branch now either take up the cause of the people and help us to win the war or be retired to private life."

Other week-end labor developments:

Kearny, N. J.—The Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company and a C. I. O. union signed a one-year contract, May 29, containing a maintenance of membership clause, as directed by the War Labor Board last April 24.

The compact, made by the United States Steel Corporation subsidiary and Local 16, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, ended nearly a year's strife marked by a strike last summer that led to Navy seizure of the yards on the Hackensack River.

Earl O. Ewan, Assistant to L. H. Korndorff, President of the company, said the contract, running to June 23, 1943, contained the maintenance of membership clause written by William H. Davis, WLB Chairman, and Dr. Frank P. Graham, Board member, in the Board's 8-to-4 decision.

The clause required each employee who was a member of the union at the time the contract went into effect, or who voluntarily joins it thereafter, to maintain his membership in good standing during the life of the contract.

The contract became effective when signed.

Indianapolis—Walter P. Reuther, Director of the General Motors Department of the United Automobile Workers of the C. I. O., asked the Securities and Exchange Commission to demand that General Motors Corporation provide a list of its officers' salaries for 1941.

A telegram, sent by Mr. Reuther to the SEC, charged that General Motors "appears" to be withholding publication of its officers' incomes because of the wage negotiations between the union and the company, now in progress.

Mr. Reuther wired he had been informed that General Motors has until June 15 to furnish the salary list, but that "it may ask and receive an extension, and that, when the figures are reported, they may be withheld because of 'military' reasons."

U. S. Postwar Program Emerging in Detail

Continued from Page 1

low the lines outlined by Mr. Wallace and Mr. Perkins, looking to world trade and maximum production.

End to Discrimination

Mr. Welles said discrimination between peoples because of their race, creed or color must end. His declaration for the liberation of peoples may have important later results in deciding the fate of India, China, and various colonial possessions.

Mr. Welles partially answered the question, What shall we do with Hitler? "Individuals, groups or peoples" who are responsible for the war will receive swift punishment, he said, but, on the other hand, "no element in any nation will be forced to atone vicariously for crimes for which it is not responsible."

A world organization, with the United Nations as its base, will decide "the final terms of a just, an honest, and a durable peace," after immediate postwar economic and social adjustments are complete.

He said the "inter-American system of co-operation will be maintained."

World War I ended America's isolation, and modern aviation ended America's security, Mr. Welles declared.

His comments on a future world order "in which there can be freedom from want" struck the identical note sounded by Mr. Perkins. United Nations' discussions are already proceeding, he said, for "providing the mechanism whereby what the world produces may be distributed among the peoples of the world."

Democracy at Work in America: Chinese Manage Japanese Farms

SACRAMENTO, Calif., June 1 (AP)—Lotuslands, Inc., 220 acres of the nation's most fruitful soil, has brought Chinese and Japanese together in what the Wartime Civil Control Administration regards as a unique demonstration of practical democracy.

Lotuslands, five miles south of Sacramento in the rich delta region, once belonged to eight Japanese families. But soon these families must move farther inland along with tens of thousands of other evacuees as a military precaution.

That the land might not lie idle when maximum food production is essential, Wayne L. Phelps, field agent for the Farm Security Administration, arranged for transfer of the 220 acres to a Chinese syndicate headed by Louie Hin Sat, Daniel Lee and Chester Sic Tong.

The FSA made available a $25,000 production loan to finance the enterprise.

Until the day comes for their evacuation, the Japanese are working at prevailing wages for their Chinese employers, instructing their successors in truck farming. This, the WCCA said, is being done in a spirit of complete amity and co-operation.

Yahei Kato, among those who must leave, has tilled this land for 23 years. He is a World War veteran, an American Legionnaire and like most of the others, an American citizen.

"We are sorry to go," he said. "but America is our country and we don't complain. Right now we're helping the new people on this place get started."

Mr. Kato pointed to a tomato field where a Japanese employee was showing a young Chinese how to operate a tractor. In other fields Japanese and Chinese stooped shoulder to shoulder, cultivating their lettuce and their cabbage.

Agricultural economists said the large-scale production would simplify marketing. And when the Japanese leave, the Lotusland partners plan to bring Chinese labor from San Francisco, who will share in the profits.

Meantime, despite language and racial barriers, the present arrangement appears to be working to everyone's satisfaction.

"Louis," said Mr. Kato of one of the Chinese partners, "is a good boss."

Draft Law Takes Head of Family Of High Income

SAINT PAUL, Minn., June 1 (AP)—A Saint Paul man whose income outside his salary is sufficient to support his family has been classed A-1 (subect to military service) in a presidential ruling, Col. J. E. Nelson, State Selective Service Director, disclosed recently.

The ruling is considered of nation-wide significance.

The man in question is over 30, is married and the father of two minor children and has an income of $6,000 in excess of his income from employment.

He was placed in A-1 originally by his Local Board and appealed to the State Appeal Board, which classified him 3-A (deferred because of dependents). Colonel Nelson appealed the ruling to the President, making the appeal without prejudice and to determine a policy toward such registrants.

"The evidence in this case is not convincing that the wife and two children of the registrant are dependent in fact upon his earnings for support," the presidential ruling said. "The record discloses adequate sources of income for support of his family other than the registrant's earnings."

Germans Execute 82 Czechs

Continued from Page 1

was indicated in fragmentary reports of executions and reprisal shootings over the week end.

In Washington, the Norwegian Embassy published an account of the reprisals which followed killing of a Nazi agent on Sotra Island, reported earlier from Stockholm.

The Germans executed 18 hostages who had no connection with the affair. In addition, they arrested the entire adult male population of Tellevaag, about 60 men, and sent them to Grini concentration camp to later be transferred to Germany.

"All women and children, including infants four days old, were removed to some other place. All domestic animals of Tellevaag, including about 60 cows in addition to some pigs and sheep, were sent to Bergen to be slaughtered. To finish it off, the Germans burned all the 50-60 homes of Tellevaag to the ground."

German occupation authorities in Paris announced today that 10 hostages would be shot if the person or persons who attacked a German soldier May 27 were not captured in 10 days, Swiss dispatches reported.

In addition, the Germans said, "a great number" of persons will be put at forced labor.

Earlier the Vichy Radio reported yesterday that a judiciary official and a waiter had been killed by a bomb explosion in a Paris cafe on the Boulevard Duplais yesterday. The bomb was said to have been in a suitcase left in a cloakroom.

All Jews over six years of age in Occupied France were ordered by the Germans in Paris yesterday to display the Star of David as big as the palm of the hand everywhere in public.

Meanwhile, the Russian news agency, Tass., quoted Yugoslav reports yesterday that Yugoslav guerrilla leaders had refused a German ultimatum or have their wives and children, who had been taken hostage, "mercilessly exterminated."

The Axis press was said to have published a list of persons "advised" to surrender.

To cope with the mounting sabotage, it was reported in Moscow that Heinrich Himmler, Chief of the German Gestapo, is building up his special SS (Elite Guards) Army to a goal of 20 divisions.

The Soviet news agency said it was reported that the Army was being drilled chiefly in street fighting and was being held in Germany despite the insistence of military circles that its units be dispatched to the front.

Empire Troops Enter U. S. Without Visas

FORT ERIE, Ontario (AP)—United States immigration officials at the Peace Bridge, which crosses the Niagara River between Fort Erie and Buffalo, N. Y., have been notified by the State Department at Washington that members of the British Empire armed forces do not require a passport and visa to cross to the United States on official business or on leave.

New Type of Factory Big Saver of Steel

DETROIT, June 1 (AP)—A new type of factory design for a one-story concrete construction which it is said will save enough steel to build 14 destroyers or six 10,000-ton cargo ships has been originated by Chrysler Corporation engineers and Architect Albert Kahn.

The design, Chrysler says, will be used for a new plant somewhere in the Middle West that will house the largest plant area ever placed under one roof.

The design requires 2.7 pounds of steel a square foot of floor area, compared with 5 to 12 pounds of steel a square foot of floor area in conventional structures of either steel or reinforced concrete.

The saving is accomplished principally by a new type of overhead arch rib.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

Illinois

Glencoe: Central School Auditorium, Grove Street, South of Park Avenue, 8 p. m., June 11.

Indiana

Chesterton (Society, Chesterton and Porter): Westchester Township High School Building, 8 p. m., June 8.

Iowa

Des Moines (Second Church): Women's Club Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 12.

Maine

Portland: Universalist Church, Congress Square, 3:30 p. m., June 7.

Maryland

Catonsville: Church Edifice, 1717 Frederick Road, at Maple Avenue, 8:30 p. m., June 11.

Massachusetts

Marblehead: Abbot Hall, Washington Street, 3:30 p. m., June 7.
Newburyport: Belleville Congregational Church, 300 High Street, 3:30 p. m., June 7.
Quincy: Quincy High School Auditorium, Coddington Street, 3:30 p. m., June 7.
Woburn: Unitarian Church, 3:30 p. m., June 7.

New Jersey

Long Branch: Senior High School, Westwood Avenue, 3 p. m., June 7.
Oradell: Oradell Junior High School, Prospect Avenue, 3:30 p. m., June 7.
Union City: Emerson High School Auditorium, Eighteenth Street and New York Avenue, 3:15 p. m., June 7.

New York

East Aurora: Aurora Theater Building, 3:15 p. m., June 7.
Hollis: Masonic Temple, 91-19 One Hundred and Ninety-first Street, 3:30 p. m., June 7.
Katonah: Katonah High School, Huntville Road, 3:30 p. m., June 7.
Norwich: Court House, West Park Place, 3 p. m., June 7.
Richmond Hill: Church Edifice, 8760 One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 8:15 p. m., June 9.

Ohio

Wooster: Wooster High School Auditorium, Bowman Street and Quimby Avenue, 3:30 p. m., June 7.

Wisconsin

Monroe: Universalist Church, 1617 Ninth Street, 3 p. m., June 7.
Sturgeon Bay: High School, 8:15 p. m., June 12.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc., June 7, 21; July 5, 19.

10:45 a. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., June 7, July 5.

7:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., June 7, July 5.

Eastern States

Florida

St. Petersburg—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WSUN, 620kc, on July 5.

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on June 7, 21; July 5, 19.

New York

New York—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on June 7, 21.

Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on June 7, 21; July 5, 19.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on June 7, 21; July 5, 19.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, June 7, 21; July 5, 19.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, June 7, July 5.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on June 7, 21; July 5, 19.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, June 14, 28; July 5, 19.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, on June 21, July 19.

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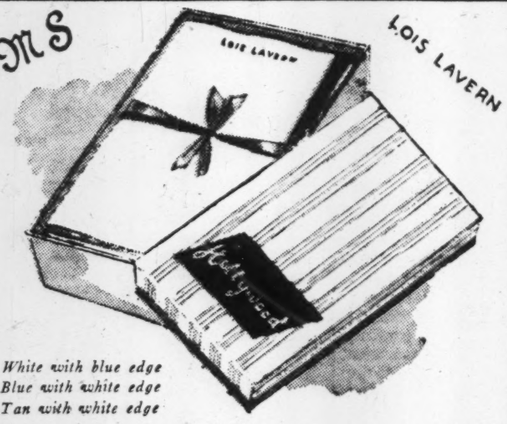
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The Home Forum

A Sonata for Mother

FORTUNATELY, that morning dawned clear, without a cloud in the sky. If bad weather should keep her at home— If the heavens should open and pour down a deluge at the very moment the van arrived at the door— If there should even be a light drizzle— But there wasn't a sign that we should have anything but sunshine and smiles.

And Mother never suspected a thing. Baking the cakes for the monthly meeting of the music club kept her so busy that she was quite unconscious of our excitement, the whispering in corners, the meaning looks. And, after that, she had her program to think of. Again we heard her strike a despairing chord on the old piano, as if by main strength she might force it to render back the rich, deep-throated response she needed. Binky hugged me and we waltzed wildly about the kitchen.

* * *

It was nearly three when she finally departed on the errand that would keep her out until dinnertime. And then Father arrived, a little out of breath and as excited as we were.

Vinnie was peering from the front window. "You said three o'clock and they're not here!" she complained. "Wouldn't it be awful if they made a mistake about the day?"

Father paused in his pacing up and down the long room. Evidently such a catastrophe had never occurred to him. He was confident everything would be all right, but Vinnie, he saw, needed reassuring.

"You don't suppose," he asked, "your mother made any extra cakes for us?"

Vinnie flew to the pantry and, while she was busy making tea, the great truck lumbered up the hill and stopped before our door.

Only then did we run to clear the music and trappings from the old square grand. And only then did any of us begin to have qualms.

"Just the same," said Binky, "we'll miss it like anything. I almost wish we could keep it, too."

* * *

Now that he had put it into words, we all felt the same. The great homely old thing had belonged to us as long as we could remember. Its shape, its curves, its dusky reflections, its blemishes, all were as familiar as the features of an old friend. It had traveled with us, or followed us, to successive homes in eleven different states, endured the hazards of careless handling, inclement weather and long waits in unheated freight cars; but always it had arrived unharmed wherever we had taken up our new abode. No place seemed like home until it had been set up on its sturdy legs and its thin, precise voice began to make the music we loved. And it had taught us something of the oneness that may exist between the instrument and those who love it and woo it with unending patience and desire, until it is not clear which is player and which instrument.

It did not matter now that some of its yellowed keys had been reluctant to speak, under the most insistent fingers, for quite a few years, or that one of its pedals refused to budge under any compulsion. Already, it had become not only a furnishment of our lives, but a storehouse of memories. We should miss it. But we had to let it go.

"Perhaps," said Vinnie soberly, "when you gain something, you usually lose something else. Wouldn't it be nice if we could pension it off, as people do old horses? But, of course, it has to be part of the price of the new one."

* * *

By that time, we had all caught sight of the blanketed bulk on the van step, inching slowly forward on its rollers, and we ran out to the veranda to watch that perilous journey, unconscious that behind us alien tools were already at work on our old friend's underpinning.

We had watched the same procedure many times before, but this was different. These men handled their charge tenderly, as if they loved it. They carefully calculated the distance to be covered, the places where weight must be upheld; they took no chance of rubbing an exposed edge against a doorpost. If there were critical moments in that painful progress from sidewalk to drawing-room, we did not know it. But the moisture was running in rivulets down their cheeks when, finally, the great instrument reached its alcove and the last soft swathing was removed.

Only Vinnie followed the old square grand on its last journey across our doorstep, but she did not linger. In a moment, she was back to gaze with the rest of us.

* * *

Beauty like that could almost take one's breath away. Against the creamy wood of the alcove paneling it stood, softly glowing, serene with the composure we had sometimes felt in a Greek sculpture or an old and mellow painting. And, as our wondering eyes took it all in, the lovely lyre-back of the pedals, the simple fluted legs, the great sweeping curve of the soundbox, the substance, the sense of its purpose, it seemed to us almost that it could not have been made by human hands, but that somehow it had made itself, that it had *occurred*.

Binky sighed deeply. "It—it's so exactly right!" he whispered.

Father, who had been tramping back and forth, hardly able to contain his delight, and proud because he had been able to evoke such a wonder, suddenly poked Binky in the ribs.

"So you think your mother will like it?" he asked, innocently. "Perhaps she'd rather have kept the other one?"

"Oh, FATHER," Vinnie protested, "you know she's been yearning for a Steinway for years and years and years!" Then, when she saw the twinkle in his eye, she laughed at herself. "Oh, it's a joke, I suppose. Well, I feel solemn. If this piano was all we had, it would be worth building a house about it. We wouldn't ask much else."

* * *

It seemed almost too precious to touch. And presently, when Binky raised the lid and laid his fingers on the lustrous keys, the rest of us shouted.

"No, Binky! Mother must be first."

Yet not for her sake only. When this voice spoke for the first time, it must utter such music as only she, of all of us, could make. Nothing else would be good enough.

She was late that afternoon. Dinner was nearly ready when she finally rounded the corner of the street and Heloise called a warning from her post at the window.

"But she's brought company," she wailed.

That day of all days! Of course, she often did, usually someone lonely who, she thought, might like a little family cheer. In that way, we had entertained some extraordinary people from time to time, and enjoyed most of them. But this was an occasion we would rather not share with a stranger.

"And I'll bet," said Binky, "he'll stay and *stay*."

* * *

Father met them at the door, especially to discourage an entrance into the closed drawing-room, and insisted that dinner must be eaten at once.

This time our guest was a tall, blonde, hungry-looking man with an unpronounceable name, Polish, we gathered. He talked little, and not until the last of the cakes was eaten and the last of the coffee poured did we learn that he had stopped off on his way to the city to visit a countryman, and that his friend had long since left for parts unknown. He had probably been wandering about like a lost dog when Mother met him and brought him home. She was like that.

There came a time when we could not linger any longer at table. We would have to share our great moment, whether we liked it or not. Mother rose and led the way into the drawing-room.

We had followed so closely that we almost pushed our guest aside. But we had to see Mother's face.

* * *

She stopped, halfway across the room, and gasped. She turned her head and looked at Father. And we all saw that her eyes were bright with tears. But, before she could say a word, our guest had burst into a torrent of incoherent speech. He fell upon the waiting bench without so much as by your leave, and the next moment the room broke into a glorious clamor of sound.

We had never heard anything like it. The intermingled voices, the tempestuous sweep of winds and waters, the cries of sea birds were all there, surging against the walls of the room and mysteriously enlarging it, entering ears and skin and flesh to our very bones, until it seemed that we, too, were making that music; and, after a time, we felt rather than heard the slackening of struggle, the soft approach of quiet and gentle effulgence and calm pulsating song. Again the stormy turbulence, again the swift enveloping movement of thought in action, again the conquering calm, and the last splendid affirmation.

* * *

Mother had dropped weakly into a chair, but only for a moment. Now she was on her feet by the piano, watching the player's hands, his face, and seeing nothing else. She had known instantly the reason for our excitement at dinner and had guessed everything else, how at last the great desire of her heart had been given her. But all this could wait for speech. Just now, something beyond all imagining was happening in this room. Something that no poor minister's family could ever have expected or planned. Something we should all remember as long as we lived.

When the music ceased, she spoke: "You're P——," she said. "And I didn't guess! The way you spoke your name— Why, you're P——!"

"But, of course," he smiled, and suddenly he seemed to have changed from the silent, unobtrusive man who had shared our meal with us. He sat there, straight and proud, radiating warmth and confidence and strength. "Of course. And I have not touched an instrument like this for some days. It is new, is it not? Quite new, and very fine. Listen. I shall dedicate it for you!"

ELAINE WESTALL GOULD

By Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"PORTRAIT OF A LADY": *A Painting by Antonio Moro*

This sixteenth-century portrait of an unknown lady of the Netherlands is the work of Antonio Moro, a Dutch painter who worked for some decades for the Spanish invaders of Holland. He was a master craftsman, keen, dispassionate, and not at all given to flattery. A recent writer claims that he was inclined to paint his portraits as others would paint still life, with sole regard for the outer forms. If this be the case, our portrait is a noble exception to the general rule, for it is an extremely lively presentation, convincing us that he was well acquainted with the sitter and must have had a high regard for her. A portrait of this kind seems to express the very spirit of the original.

The Netherlanders were austere in their garb, and, in portraits at least, generally so in the expressions of their faces. The elaborate pageantry of Latin courts was foreign to their blood, though they saw enough of it under Spanish rule. Our lady is soberly dressed, to be sure, but in fine materials: a black velvet jacket over a dress of gray wool, with red velvet sleeves as the only touch of color. We can see, nevertheless, that within her restricted range she is sensitive to appearances. The delicate ruffles at her throat and wrists and the beautifully-made muslin headdress, the golden chain about her waist and the handsome rings show that she knew how to make the most of her possibilities. The quiet energy of the pose and the spirited expression of the face are perhaps the outstanding features. Seldom has a portrait painter succeeded in indicating greater mental alertness. The head is a remarkable character study, beautifully drawn and subtly modeled; a rare combination of precision, firmness, and delicacy.

In color the picture is not particularly impressive, as the tones are without much variety—rather cold and monochromatic. For that reason, it does not lose much of its impressiveness by reproduction in black and white.

This painting has recently been added to the permanent collections of the Art Institute of Chicago.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

The Buller of Buchan

WE CAME in the afternoon to Slanes Castle, built upon the margin of the sea, so that the walls of one of the towers seem only a continuation of a perpendicular rock, the foot of which is beaten by the waves. To walk round the house seemed impracticable. From the windows the eye wanders over the sea that separates Scotland from Norway, and when the winds beat with violence must enjoy all the terrifick grandeur of the tempestuous ocean. . . .

When we were about to take our leave, our departure was prohibited by the countess till we should have seen . . . the Buller or Bouilloir of Buchan, which no man can see with indifference, who has either sense of danger or delight in rarity.

It is a rock perpendicularly tubulated, united on one side with a high shore, and on the other rising steep to a great height, above the main sea. The top is open, from which may be seen a dark gulf of water which flows into the cavity, through a breach made in the lower part of the inclosing rock. It has the appearance of a vast well bordered with a wall. . . .

When we came down to the sea, we saw some boats and rowers, and resolved to explore the Buller at the bottom. We entered the arch, which the water had made, and found ourselves in a place, which, though we could not think ourselves in danger, we could scarcely survey without some recoil of the mind. The bason in which we floated was nearly circular, perhaps thirty yards in diameter. We were inclosed by a natural wall, rising steep on every side to a height which produced the idea of insurmountable confinement. The interception of all lateral light caused a dismal gloom. Round us was a perpendicular rock, above us the distant sky, and below an unknown profundity of water. . . .

To the little vessels used by the northern rovers, the Buller may have served as a shelter from storms, and perhaps as a retreat from enemies; the entrance might have been stopped, or guarded with little difficulty, and though the vessels that were stationed within would have been battered with stones showered on them from above, yet the crews would have lain safe in the caverns.—From "A Journey in the Western Islands," by SAMUEL JOHNSON.

The Village Green

The green is conscience of the town.
At night it combs its dark leaves down,
And views with militant alarm,
Couples walking arm in arm.
By day, it spreads its petticoats
In soft green patterns, and devotes
The hours to genteel gossiping

On bits of news the sparrows bring.
On Sunday, when the steeple clocks
Toll half past ten, it sorts its flocks,
And sends them sternly on their way.
Then, righteous on its holiday,
Full of peace and duty done,
Dozes in the Sabbath sun.

BIANCA BRADBURY

Maine's Leading Crop

MAINE IS MOSTLY WEATHER. We have more weather to the square day and the squared island than any other place there is. "If you don't like the weather, wait a minute." That is almost our state proverb. We have lots of kinds of weather at once. The first settlers at the mouth of the Kennebec, the men of the Popham Plantation, noticed that. On one January day they had a fair sample of what Maine can do in a few hours' time. They had rain, hail, snow, frost, bright sunlight, wind, and everything but fog. Weather is our leading crop. When it rains in Maine, you look out into a world like an aquarium. You expect to see a haddock leering in at you. The national dress is the sou'wester and oilskin pants.

We also have more brilliant sunshine than other coasts of the northern world. . . . Our fair-weather sky is so clear you know it would ring like an old-fashioned glass goblet if you so much as flicked it with a nail. Summer is an explosion. Tonight, Winter; tomorrow Summer explodes into myriads of fiery dandelions and buttercups. It goes twenty below in January without trying. And our Winters are not drab or gray. They blaze brighter than our Summers. The stars at night sputter when they burn. The Northern Lights burn away the dust and dimness in the air, and the next day is ether the stars live in. We have days after a January ice storm which would astound a seraph. Being out in them with ice full of fire on every tree and twig is like being in the midst of a chandelier.—From Introduction by ROBERT P. TRISTRAM COFFIN for "Down to the Sea in Maine," photographs and foreword by A. C. SHELTON. (New York: Dutton.)

Spiritual Priorities

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NOT ONLY DOES LANGUAGE grow by the introduction of new words, but under the necessity of circumstances familiar words take on new meanings. The word "priority," for example, which had the modest significance of the status of being prior or having precedence, has suddenly leaped into a place so prominent that it is literally a household word. And this has not come about by chance. Rather is it due to the logical sequence of events which are so rapidly and so strenuously crowding the affairs of the whole world.

Priority has come to mean something which may be commandeered by virtue of authority of the governments. It is akin to the ancient right of angary, which permitted the king's messenger to seize whatever was deemed necessary to hasten him on his journey. Now a vast number of commodities which seem necessary to a successful war effort are termed "priorities" upon which the government has the first claim, and which may be seized under its authority.

Christian Scientists, trained to resolve things into thoughts, looking deeply into the present problems, find priorities in the spiritual universe which may be seized upon for the sole purpose of establishing God's kingdom in earth as it is in heaven. They are convinced that while material means seem necessary to allay the fury of destruction now so threateningly abroad in the world, yet the permanent, the just peace will be established only as the true priorities are laid hold of, are grasped in their spiritual significance.

There is definite authority for this position. Jesus' familiar words have direct pertinency (Matthew 6:33): "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." And is it not justifiable to conclude that lasting peace is one of the "things" to be added when the kingdom of God is righteously sought? None will gainsay that the present conditions into which the world is so deeply plunged have resulted from putting material things first, by giving priority, even in hours of peace, to material advancement, to the gaining of wealth, prestige, and power by individuals and nations as well. How different might be the present if the purpose of the great nations had been to establish God's kingdom in the way of the Master's appointing! The result would have been a world at peace instead of a world plunged into the depths of destructive warfare.

Among many of the spiritual truths revealed to the world by Mary Baker Eddy more than a few relate directly to priorities, to the things deserving precedence over material things and ways of life. On page 496 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" she says, "You will learn that in Christian Science the first duty is to obey God, to have one Mind, and to love another as yourself." These few words express great truths, truths of the most important significance to all who will heed them. Surely "to obey God," to live in accord with the divine will, is the direct way to the kingdom, the state of permanent peace. And we are told that this is "the first duty."

To "have one Mind" is to have the Mind of Christ, that Mind which Jesus so consciously possessed that he was enabled to do his many mighty works, to overcome material law, to destroy evil in its every phase with which he was confronted. Having this one Mind enables its possessor to imitate the works of the Master, and, like him, to overthrow the works, the false claims, of evil.

The third admonition in the passage under consideration is to love another as oneself. This requires some knowledge of true selfhood, the selfhood of the spiritual man, of man's true identity. Man's real identity expresses God, reflects the divine qualities and none other. How practical does it become, then, to love another as oneself when the real man, the perfect reflection of God, of Life and Truth and Love, is seen to constitute the other whom we are to love as we love ourselves! Be it noted that Mrs. Eddy's words, like those of the Master, do not forbid the loving of oneself. For true selfhood is altogether lovely. And once beheld, either in another or in one's own identity, to love it is irresistible.

Here are spiritual priorities which are for all to utilize, since they are both limitless in their abundance and unrestricted in their use. In fact, it is the injunction both of the Master and of the Discoverer of Christian Science that they be possessed by all who would find the kingdom, the state of consciousness wherein all is blessed and peaceful.

World conditions seem to require the utmost efforts of Christian peoples the world over, of all, in fact, who are seeking freedom and the right to choose their own way of life in order to meet the onslaught of an implacable enemy striving to override the world. That the immediate need seems to be the use of material force does not release those who have spiritual insight from constantly and prayerfully laying hold of the spiritual man's priorities, which will be found necessary to a permanent because a just peace.

The need is great for this type of consecration. The situation will be improved through just this type of righteous prayer, the prayer which seeks to establish God's kingdom here and now.

Pied Piper

Pied piper of the field, the plowman
folds his furrow neatly. And on the earth,
moist and cool, the robins slowly walk
in line, following the opened earth
behind the friendly man.

H. S. P.

Choice of a Poet

LITERATURE, especially poetry, is probably our most powerful agent for rousing, sensitizing, and energizing our sense of beauty in all things. . . .

Since no one will have sufficient time for all the greatest poets, I suggest the preferential choice of one. He need not exclude the rest, but one should have right of way over the rest to your attention and study. . . .

Choose this author as friends are chosen, less by deliberate selection than by natural congruence, such as that which leads to the growth of the closest friendships. Let this author be one who is in your case congenial and responsive. Think of him daily in odd moments. Read a bit of him as often as you can, until at least parts of him become part of yourself. . . .

May I repeat an earlier word of admonition? I find it a present habit of students—superinduced, I think, by a generation of teachers too far gone in bibliographomania—to scant their scrutiny of an author's works and run off in search of something *about* them. Beware the habit. . . . You may have all of Milton's poetry in one well-printed volume for little more than a dollar. Let inclination and curiosity be your guides. Mark favorite passages. Get them by heart. You are embarked on a romantic voyage of discovery. Enjoy the music and the spectacle, and ponder the meaning. What you discover by yourself is worth over and over what any authority can tell you. And if you look long and singly and humanly enough at the poem itself, probably you can tell the authority something. . . .

Years of association with Milton may serve as a worthy substitute for the old training in Latin and Greek language and literature out of which this generation has unhappily been cheated. His language is a glorious hybrid of vigorous English and the language of Virgil and Ovid. To possess yourself of Milton's language is in a measure to possess yourself of these virtues of style and utterance which your predecessors used to derive from wise teaching of Latin and Greek. But style is far more than a matter of grammar, idiom, and words. The sustained cadence and measured movement of Milton's voice must exert a purifying effect upon the voice of one who habitually listens to him. You will pick up from him in the long run a rich store of literary currency which will enable you to travel anywhere in the realms of gold without discount of exchange. He is charged as is no other poet of whom I know with the energies of Greece and Rome. He is indeed a classic with all the knowledge, all the order and harmony, all the humanism, all the art, all the transcendent universality that make a classic.—From "Poetry as a Means of Grace," by CHARLES GROSVENOR OSGOOD. (Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

Two Strikes on American Communism ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

The Government may never get around to deporting Harry Bridges, but on the basis of Attorney General Francis Biddle's legal opinion it looks as though the United States might deport Communism.

Certainly the Attorney General's decision has a significance far beyond its effect upon Mr. Bridges personally or upon the West Coast labor situation. It lays the groundwork and definitely foreshadows the legal extinction of the Moscow-directed, Third International Communist Party of America.

As far as the immediate action is concerned, the prevailing interpretation in Washington—and this view is shared on the Coast—is that it is a sound decision so tardily reached as to constitute an obvious liability at this time.

The New York Times reports from San Francisco that "many who would have applauded a year ago called it unfortunate now in view of the activities of the Australian-born, former stevedore toward speeding up wartime production on the waterfront and in the shipyards."

Valiant Aid Since Pearl Harbor

As cautious and conservative a writer as David Lawrence affirms that "ever since Pearl Harbor, Mr. Bridges has been doing valiant service in getting his union followers to work hard in loading ships and doing all the other things which promote efficiency on the docks, and those who have been troubled about the Pacific Coast situation could very well testify that so far as Bridges is concerned, everything has been fine lately."

Whatever his motives—and it appears evident that Mr. Bridges is now acting to help America in aiding Russia just as, before the Nazi attack on the Soviet Union, he was acting to handicap America in aiding Britain—he has been energetically furthering the American war effort for nearly a year. Therefore, it would seem that the Government has toyed with the Bridges case so gingerly and so long that, while its decision will appeal to many as good law, it is rendered with the worst possible timing.

But on the long view the Bridges decision is even more significant, for the war is going to be won either with or without Mr. Bridges and if he wants to keep up his strong Party-line support of the war effort it probably will be at least two years before his inevitable appeal will reach the Supreme Court.

Mr. Biddle has provided both the legal basis and the impetus for the ultimate dissolution of the Communist Party, as it now stands, as a political entity in the United States. It seems fair to conclude that no member of the Supreme Court would take a basically more liberal view than Mr. Biddle himself, and when the Attorney General, at a moment which on all grounds of expediency would be considered the most impolitic and inopportune, rules that "the Communist Party of the U. S. A., from the time of its inception in 1919 to the present time, is an organization that believes in, advises, advocates, and teaches the overthrow by force and violence of the Government of the United States," action looking toward its legal outlawry can be anticipated.

And apart from the prospects of the present Communist Party being declared unconstitutional because of its doctrine of government-by-violence, its appeal to the country cannot fail to be impaired by a decision citing it as an instrument of insurrection, deceptive in its methods, dedicated to the overthrow of the state, and working to foment rather than to heal class conflict.

Artificial Back Stroking Not Needed

The exigencies of America's collaboration with Russia do not require from any international standpoint that the United States indulge in any artificial back stroking of Communism. There are those in Washington who know that for many months after American and British war supplies began reaching the Soviet Union, Soviet leaders in special broadcasts directed to internal Russia were assuring their people that alliance with America didn't mean they have given up the revolution. And, of course, that was a perfectly reasonable position. The United States is not abandoning democratic capitalism in helping Russia crush Naziism and the U. S. S. R. is not abandoning dictatorial Communism in helping America crush Naziism.

But even constitutional outlawry of the Third International Communist Party would not necessarily or even likely eliminate Communism. Neither legal nor physical death kills an idea. A bad idea is never removed until it is supplanted by a good idea and it is for this reason that the better practice of democratic capitalism is the only permanent answer to the appeal of dictatorial Communism.

It is not at all inconceivable that the American Communist Party, faced with legal execution because of its doctrine of violence, would sever its association with Moscow's Third International, give further evidence of repudiating revolutionary force, and seek to achieve its social and economic objectives entirely by democratic methods.

It might be difficult to accept such a disclaimer as bona fide. It certainly would be difficult to persuade the American people that class conflict is something to be promoted rather than something to be corrected. That such an alternative is possible, however, underlines how fully the challenge of Communism must be met in the long run not primarily by repression, but by reform.

The Country Speaks: Seattle

Reducing a Problem ..... ***By Kate Archibald***

The Japanese have now been partially evacuated from the Pacific Coast. But they have not been made void. Approximately 113,000 persons cannot be dismissed so casually. They still remain problem number one of the American melting pot. The fact that they are evacuated into the interior makes their case even more of a national one.

The Society of Friends, active in their behalf, regret that an attitude of disfavor as evidenced on the Coast has made these people unwanted anywhere else. But if inlanders could have witnessed the evacuation they would have a different thought about the attitude of Coast residents. No potential "enemy aliens" could have been evacuated with less friction or with more expressions of friendliness and even regret at parting.

This attitude was not by any means universal, and a poll might disclose it to have been not too general. But church people, school administrators and teachers, librarians, law-enforcement officers, neighbors and business acquaintances were friendly.

In the public schools, as far as it is known, there was no unpleasantness of any note. From the office of a superintendent in one of the large cities comes word that pupils leaned over backward to practice the race tolerance they had been taught in their social studies.

Friendship in School

In the four months between the assault on Pearl Harbor and the evacuation when school children heard constant accounts of Japanese treachery, they still remained unprejudiced toward Toki, best pitcher on the school team, or Yoshi, an "A" pupil in arithmetic. In one of the universities a pact was made by which students might keep up friendship with the Japanese through group correspondence. In Juneau, Alaska, where certainly the Japanese threat is close, special graduation exercises were held early for a lad who was to be evacuated. As explained by one teacher, the young folks were able to distinguish between "Japs" and Japanese.

In reasoning about these evacuated Japanese—and reason we must since they may not be waved off into thin air—it is well to begin "according to the census" when in 1940 there were 112,353 Japanese in the three Coast States, of whom 71,484 were American-born.

It is reasonable to expect that among these 71,000 some may be loyal Americans. A large number are also Christians, and, according to church spokesmen, their faith through this period is inspiring in its steadfastness.

As Christians and as citizens of a democracy they are being encouraged to see that their work is to live and prove and cherish the very thing that is at issue in this war, the survival of Christian democracy. Although these young people would prefer to do their proving, not in exile, but more gloriously on the battlefront, they are told that this very seclusion is their peculiar service and sacrifice.

Beneficial Process

Those who have the welfare of these Oriental Americans at heart believe that this period of segregation may prove to be the very refining process to make their Christianity and Americanism more genuine and less academic. It must be an entire burning out of the hyphen that would bind them. One of the indictments of the Japanese-American leaders is this, that up until the time of the Pearl Harbor attack they made no remonstrance against, but even justified, the invasion of China.

In the refining process they must make good in the very qualities that make them suspect now, prove that their politeness and kindness and patriotism are genuine. Out of the fire they have opportunity to bring their contribution to America as good neighbors, good citizens, as an industrious, patient, gentle, artistic people accompanied by no innuendo of treachery. What is more, they may even make their contribution to the better, kinder new world order.

They may well be sent out with the words spoken by a dean in one of the Coast universities who, addressing a group of Japanese-Americans before evacuation said: "God give you strength to make your significant contribution to the cause of democracy, of humanity, of Christianity."

To Change the Subject:

Wise Guidance—and a Barn ..... ***By Millicent Taylor***

The beautiful modern school building was finally completed. Everything was according to elaborately discussed plans. Not a spot, not a fingerprint, not a scrap of paper to be seen. Books, pencils, and scissors in their proper places. The best janitor in the city force. A set of buttons in the principal's office which signaled from his desk any part of the school and enabled him to make his wishes known instantly. Complete teaching equipment for every department. Nothing that anyone could dream of for a modern school seemed to be missing. And yet, said Dr. Laura Hooper, writing in the current "Childhood Education," "Would that it were a barn!"

A spacious barn, she wants, an old barn, "filled with mows and ladders and stables and sweet smelling piles of hay that stimulate the imagination and spur one to action." She wants a barn in which children might laugh and run and play and build and act and sing, and work, "work hard to accomplish their own purposes." She wants a barn that children, under wise guidance, might make beautiful and their very own, painting pictures on its walls, hanging lanterns in its doorways, turning stalls into reading corners, mows into theaters, ladders into jungle-gyms, a homelike and cozy barn out of which "children might build a school."

What an urge we grown-ups have for handing out everything all complete and finished to our children! Parents who have worked their way upward, so often spend every effort, yes, really, to deprive their children of the same character-building experiences they themselves have had. Schools which begin so simply that the children, faculty, and parents all have to help, get more and more elaborate with every school play, every parents' night, every May Day, spring operetta, or Commencement week program, until too much is hired and too few experiences are fundamental or first-hand. "Our children must be surrounded by beauty," we say, forgetting that physical decoration and convenience may not be as beautiful as a chance to share in building, a chance to do some honest, earnest manual labor, a chance to invent and adapt, to co-operate with a group for some purpose, and to express together the mental and spiritual beauty which childhood can be helped to express.

Today we send children from comfortable and spacious homes to vacation camps specially chosen to give them experience in the simple life. We get up jolly "Dig Days," or clean-up days, at school so they may don overalls and slacks and act for the nonce as if they were not members of white-collar families. Having made their lives at home complex with super-conveniences and luxuries, we bemoan their tendency toward ready-made amusement and their desire for more and more material extras.

It takes courage to pare off some of the luxuries ourselves. It seems easier to buy a few weeks of simple life for our children or to urge the schools to add "work experience" and handicrafts. Recent shifts in our daily routine forced by the tire and gasoline situations are showing many of us that we have grown more dependent upon material conveniences than we had realized. Adjustments are many, a few are difficult. Yet some of us are actually enjoying the enforced return to simplicity.

Britain discovered that her evacuated children did not lose where they had to "build a school" out of quarters demanding their ingenuity, co-operative work and adaptation to too few teachers and inadequate teaching equipment. Some of us, I for one, can look back to schools that were the richer in education for the every fact that luxuries were few and every nonessential convenience appreciated. We can be thankful for circumstances that keep us from continuing the spiral of material complexity. We can watch ourselves lest we fall again too easily into the habit of wanting to hand everything to our children wrapped in tissue and tied in silken ribbon, so that there is no contribution they themselves can make to complete the "building." We can refresh our faith in simplicity by realizing that it might be far better to give them, as Dr. Hooper suggests, wise guidance—and a "barn."

Beet Sugar May Yet Furnish Some Relief in U. S.

Idaho mobilizes army of workers from all walks to tackle huge beet crop.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BLACKFOOT, Idaho—Coming to the rescue of the nation's sugar problems, men, women, and young people—white collar workers, State employees, school children—are advancing on Idaho's 74,000 acres of sugar-beet fields to avert a threatened crop loss due to labor shortage.

Gov. Chase A. Clark has granted temporary vacations to all State employees who will volunteer for work from June 1 through June 5. Work Projects Administration projects are suspended so that the workers may go into the fields.

The Blackfoot Beet Growers Association has asked President Roosevelt to reduce the age limit of child labor from 14 to 12 years for a period of 30 days to swell the ranks of those who can help with the beet thinning. If this goes through it would open up as a labor source approximately 800 children of 12 to 14 in the immediate region of the beet fields. The growers added that unless 500 workers could be obtained within the next few days the crop would be ruined.

Ever since the shortage of sugar became Mrs. American Housewife's Number 1 culinary problem, the eyes of the nation, including those of Washington, have been upon the beet sugar fields in the West and Midwest.

Normally this country uses between seven and eight million tons of sugar annually. Of this total between one and two millions is beet sugar.

Only 337,000 Tons

For instance, for the 1940-41 season production for the U. S. market totaled 8,462,200 tons. Of this 1,887,000 tons was beet sugar, the rest cane.

Actually, though, a very small part of that cane sugar was produced on this continent; for that season, only 337,000 tons, all from Louisiana and Florida. The rest came from Cuba which contributed 3,154,000; the Philippines with 1,053,000; Puerto Rico with 1,019,000; Hawaii with 951,000, and the Virgin Islands with 7,200. For the 1941-42 season the total beet sugar production was 1,560,000 tons.

Now cut out Hawaii and the Philippines, and on the 1940-41 production basis we might expect for 1942-43 a total cane sugar supply of around 4,000,000 instead of 6,000,000 tons. With the beet sugar industry again producing possibly as much as 2,000,000 tons this year, the proportion of beet to cane sugar may be around half.

The big question, though, is how much can production be increased? We can expect, the experts say, very little increase in cane production, particularly on the continent, for it is now grown to capacity in areas where it is possible to grow it. Sugar cane is a sub-tropical product, you know. This is also generally true of Cuba, our most important supplier.

Then what about beet sugar? The most that may be said is that sugar beet production probably can be increased. That does not mean, though, that it will be. It depends, for one thing, on the labor supply, and for another, on the attractiveness to the growers of competing crops.

The biggest year in beet sugar production was 1940 with 1,887,000 tons. But last year the Secretary of Agriculture, acting under provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937, and apparently not foreseeing the shortage which has now brought on rationing, imposed a reduction on the acreage which could be planted to sugar beets. That reduction brought the acreage level down to 16.2 per cent under the 1940 level, with a consequent lowering of production to 1,560,000 tons.

This year, however, with the full proportion of the sugar shortage looming vividly before them, the authorities have removed all limitations and sugar beet growers can produce as much as they want to.

The trouble is, while their patriotism is not questioned, they may not want to produce much if any more sugar beets. They naturally want to grow whatever will pay them most for their labor. And sugar beets are not always necessarily that crop. It depends on the price of sugar beets and of other things they could grow on the same land.

This situation is true in the sugar beet industry where it might not be in the case of cane. Cane sugar for the most part is grown by corporations in large tracts given over exclusively to this product and good for little else without elaborate and costly changes. Sugar beets are grown chiefly as but one crop on small farms. The individual farmer may easily and quickly decide to put his sugar beet acreage into something else if it seems more profitable.

Farm Labor

Then there's labor. The shortage of farm labor is already widely apparent, due partly to loss of men to the armed services and to city industries, to a lack of machinery, and to increases in acreages of some crops. The lack of a normal labor supply has appeared in the sugar beet fields earlier than with other crops because of the need for blocking and thinning operations in early spring, which requires a great deal of hand labor, like the chopping of cotton.

If the much-needed labor is not found some of the contracted beet acreage will not be planted, the growers say, and some of that already planted may have to be plowed up.

There is a bit of irony in this labor situation in the beet industry. In the past four years the industry has made marked progress in the development of equipment to mechanize the field operations. Mass production of this equipment must now await a time when strategic metals are available for other than direct war production.

The nature of the beet crop itself has made mechanization of much of the field work a stubborn problem. Sugar beet seeds are multiple-germ balls, and each ball sends up a number of seedlings. These seedlings must be thinned so that only one plant from each seed will grow to maturity. Until recently no method but hand labor could be found to accomplish single-spacing. Now, however, machines have been developed for splitting the seed-balls into single-germ units, and other machines will space the single seeds at regular intervals in rows in the field. The method gives every indication of greatly reducing, and perhaps eliminating, the hand-labor requirements in this phase of beet production.

At harvest time the sugar-bearing roots of the beets must be cleanly separated from leaves and leafy crowns. Year after year machines have been built and rebuilt in an attempt to lift the roots from the soil, to cut off the crowns without waste of sugar, and to separate the topped roots from dirt and clods. Only within the last two years has a machine been devised which satisfactorily displaces hand labor in these operations. The problem has been solved. And then came the war.

Sugar beets are produced in commercial quantities in 17 states, from Ohio to the West Coast. Most of it is grown, though, in California, Colorado, Michigan, Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, Utah, and Wyoming, with some large producing counties in Kansas, Ohio, Oregon, Minnesota, and Washington.

After the War

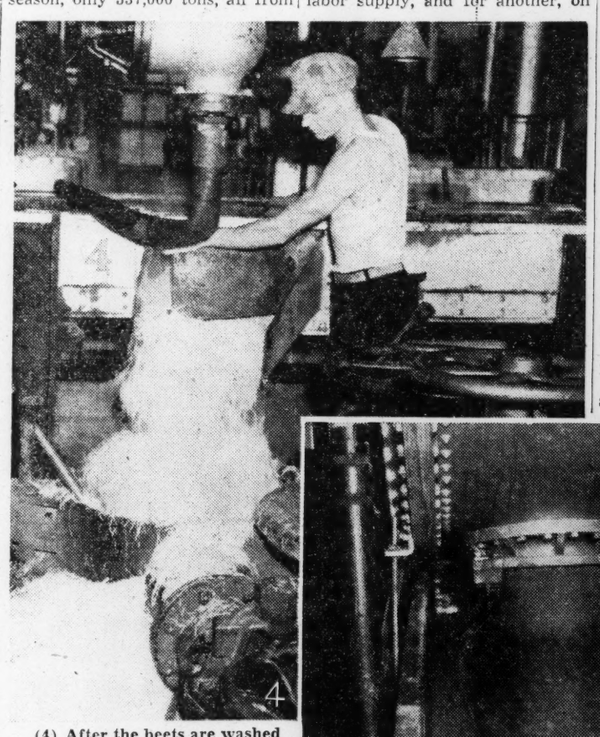
Production in some of these areas was begun or expanded during and immediately after the last war when a similar sugar crisis underlined the possibility of further supplementing our cane sugar supply with beet sugar. For some years, though, up to around 1938, beet sugar production was not encouraged. In fact, it was discouraged, it is claimed, partly because of a desire in Washington to smooth the way for better trade relations with Cuba, Hawaii, and the Philippines, which needed a market for their sugar so that they in turn would have the exchange with which to buy exports from this country.

Meanwhile another limiting factor is the difficulty of obtaining materials for construction of new beet refineries. However, the aggregate capacity of all construction of new beet refineries is enough to produce about 2,300,000 short tons of sugar, given a sufficient quantity of beets. Present facilities, therefore, could turn out for our tables 400,000 tons more than in that 1940 peak year, and about 800,000 more than last year. But even that wouldn't be enough to make up for the loss of the supplies from Hawaii and the Philippines.

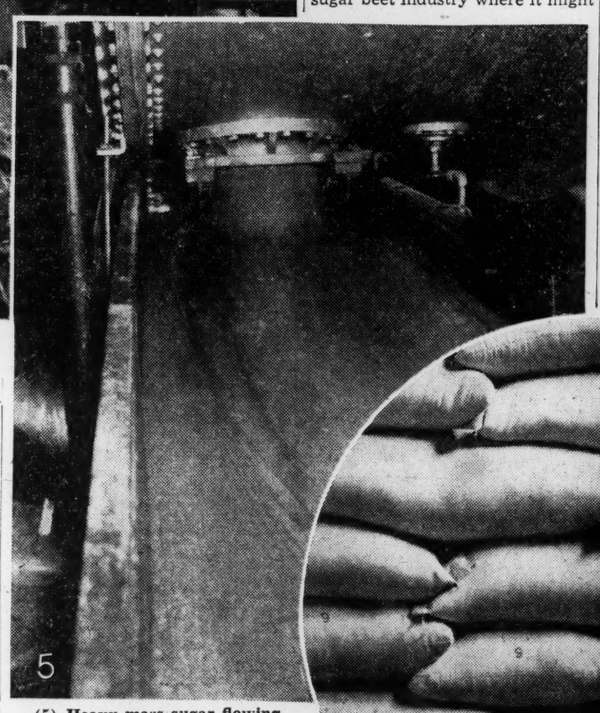
Wide World; Keystone; H. Armstrong Roberts

Saving the Beet Crop

(1) Too young to fight but not too young to help. Idaho schoolboys pitch in to relieve the farm labor shortage. (2) Meet the sugar beet, major farm commodity from the Great Lakes to the Pacific. (3) And here it is in quantity, ready for shipment to the sugar refinery. The sugar beet is white, and resembles a turnip.



(4) After the beets are washed they are passed through a slicing machine and into a diffusion battery.



(5) Heavy mass sugar flowing from a crystallizer.

(6) Bags of beet sugar stacked in a refinery warehouse, ready for market.

White-Collar Men, Women, Children Out to Save Beets

CALDWELL, Idaho (AP)—With white collar workers, school children and women taking to the fields in Southern Idaho the region's $16,000,000 beet sugar industry is the focus of nation-wide interest today.

Because of wartime demand for sugar 14,000 more acres of beets were planted in Idaho this year than last, which would have been no problem under ordinary conditions. But the farm hands once available have joined the armed forces or taken jobs in war plants.

Negotiations are nearly completed to bring in 2,000 Japanese from the west coast who have volunteered to work in the fields but unless the beets are thinned and blocked in the next five days it will be another case of too little, too late.

Few are familiar with farm work, but town dwellers—including a college president!, a newspaper managing editor and many clerks—have answered the farmers' call for help and are working in the 74,000 acres of sugar beets at all hours of the day.

Workers use a long-handled hoe to "block" the beets, leaving them in small clumps about 10 inches apart. Then, by hand, the beets are thinned, leaving only one plant in each foot of row.

In Weiser, employers are encouraging their men to quit work at 5 p. m. and go to the fields to work until dark—and the bosses are setting the example.

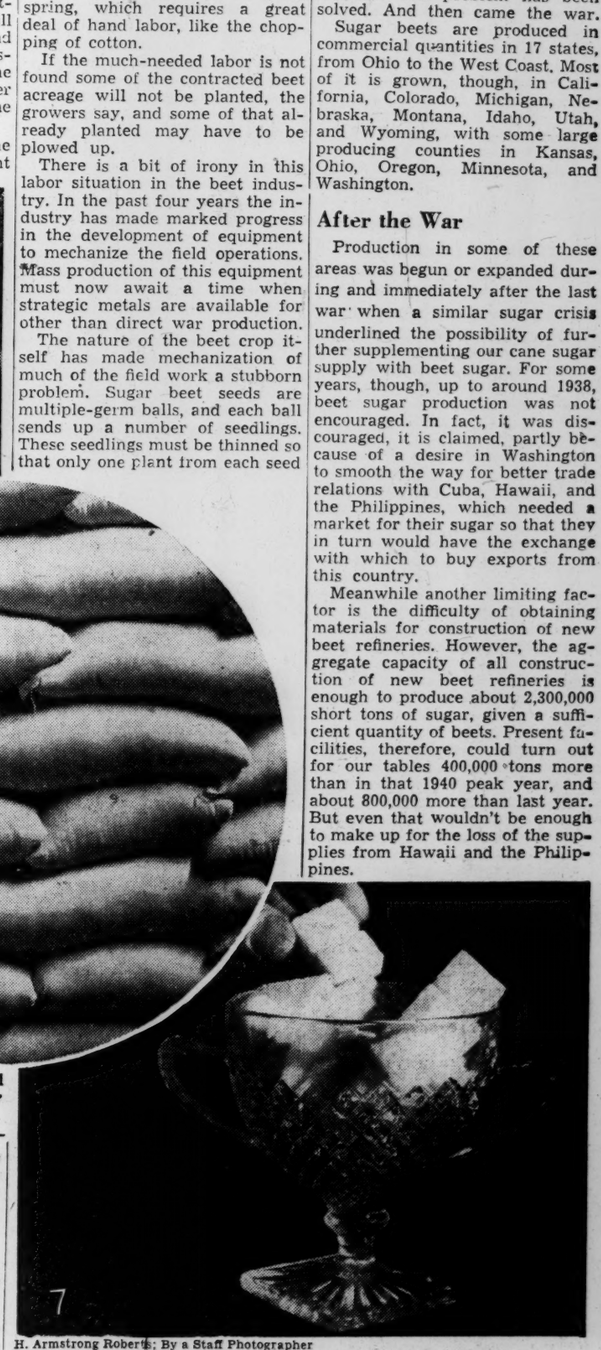
After a day of hoe wielding, Dr. William W. Hall, President of the College of Idaho, commented, "I did all right but the beets didn't do so well."

The volunteer laborers are being paid, but as soft, inexperienced—though willing—white collar workers. However, the general attitude was summed up by Mark Tuchy, chairman of the Blackfoot Chamber of Commerce labor drive, who pointed out that outside help can not be obtained in time "so it's up to the local people."

Thrive on Heat

Although best results in sugar-beet agriculture are gained with a mean temperature of 70 degrees F., and prevalent rains, with proper care and cultivation, sugar beets can be raised in almost any part of the United States. For a successful crop, the land must be plowed deep and manured. If the beets are allowed to grow after becoming ripe, they lose a large percentage of their sucrose content.

Temperature also plays an important part in the sugar content of the beet, for during warm weather, when the temperature is approximately 70 degrees F., the plant develops luxuriant roots. As the temperature drops, the growth of the plant is checked, and the sucrose content is increased in the same proportion.



H. Armstrong Roberts; By a Staff Photographer

From Sugar Beet to Sugar Bowl

Numbers 4 to 7 follow the sugar beet from the slicing machine to the table. Beet sugar and cane sugar are chemically identical. As generally refined, they cannot be told apart.

For Children

The Christian Science Monitor, Boston,
Monday, June 1, 1942

A Monday Page

When the Organ Man Went By

A "Once Upon a Time" Story

By Margery Bianco

With pictures by Margaret Platt

Spring came all at once that year, almost over-night. First there had been weeks when it seemed as if the green knobs on the privet bushes would never grow any bigger, the tight little hawthorn buds never open, when the east wind blew in gusts round the street corner, filling one's eyes with dust, and Nannie said "Button your coats up tight now and walk briskly, it's too cold to dawdle." And then, all of a sudden, there were daisies and yellow dandelions on the grass in the park, the sky was blue and the sunshine warm, and old men were selling bunches of daffodils and wallflower on the street. It was really spring.

Chris and Emmy stood at the dining room window. Their two heads, one brown, one mouse-colored, reached just above the sill; Chris's a little the higher because she was nearly nine. The window looked out on a tiny front garden, one of a row of little gardens up and down the street, all with the same iron railings and a gate, and a flagged path leading to the front door.

Some of the gardens had privet and laurel bushes, some had nothing at all. Theirs was the only one that had a laburnum tree, and today it was in full blossom, covered with hanging bunches of flowers bright yellow like a canary's wing. Everywhere sparrows were chirping. The air smelled of soot and damp gravel. It was the sort of morning when something exciting ought to happen.

A Jiggety Tune

All at once they heard it, a far-off jiggety tune, rising and falling, drawing slowly nearer up the street. It wasn't the barrel-organ, full of deep thumps and trills. This was a different kind of music altogether, it wasn't like anything at all but itself, and Emmy cried at once,

"It's the monkey-man, it's the monkey-man!"

"It can't be," said Chris. "He hasn't been here all winter."

But something inside her seemed to tug and pull, wanting to rush out and meet that wheezy jiggety music that was like the voice of spring itself. She wanted it so much to be the monkey-man, but when Chris wanted anything she always kept saying to herself, "It won't be, it can't be," up to the very last minute.

The tune drew nearer, stopped, began again. It was louder, not so loud. There was a moment when Chris felt sure he had forgotten, that he had turned off down the next street. Then suddenly it burst out again, very loud and fast, and there he was at the gate, grinding away at his hand-organ, with the monkey on his shoulder.

The monkey wore a tight red jacket with brass buttons and a little plaid skirt, and he had a tiny red cap on his head trimmed with tinsel. There was a thin chain fastened to the belt around his middle. He pulled his cap off, bobbing and bowing, and then the organ man shook the chain out and the monkey skipped down from his shoulder and ran on all fours up the path, right to the window sill. He was about as big as one of Emmy's dolls.

"Oh, isn't he beautiful?" Chris cried. "Don't you just love him? He wants to shake hands."

But Emmy drew back. She liked monkeys all right, but she didn't like them quite so close.

"I like him all but his tail," she said. "I don't like his tail. It's too wiggly. I don't want him to have a tail."

"All monkey's have tails, silly. It's what they hold on by."

A Monkey's Manners

Emmy still wasn't sure. The monkey looked so nice sitting up on the organ man's shoulder. Close to he looked different. You could see that his red jacket was dusty and the tinsel coming unsewed on his cap. He had a jerky way of turning his head and moving his hands, as if he was getting ready to jump at you. No one could possibly want to cuddle him, and Emmy liked things one could cuddle.

Mama came to the window behind them. She brought some bits of cut-up apple and a penny.

"Give him the penny first, Chris, and then the apple. Take care he doesn't scratch you."

Chris held out the penny. The monkey took it in his fingers, smelled it, bit it, and pushed it into his jacket pocket. He sat there on the window-ledge, waiting and scratching his head.

An Apple Feast

Chris was enchanted. She loved his brown wrinkled face, so like the organ man's, the way his sad eyes blinked and stared at her, his thin hairy arm inside the coat sleeve. He held out his paw again as if to shake hands. For an instant that tiny hand lay on hers, unbelievably small and perfect with its wee dark nails and thin fingers. It felt dry and soft and light, like a moth's wing. It was too beautiful, that little hand, and Chris's eyes pricked the way they always did when something was almost too lovely to bear.

But the monkey only wanted the apple. He snatched the bits from her, smelled them, stuffed them into his mouth greedily with those thin fingers. He spit out the scraps of chewed-up peel, making a funny face, and Emmy laughed out loud.

"Oh, Emmy, you shouldn't! Now he's going away. He doesn't like us any more."

The monkey ran down the path. He sprang to the organ man's shoulder, his cheeks still stuffed out with apple. The organ man smiled and took off his hat. The gate swung to behind him as he trudged off down the street.

Emmy said importantly, "Monkeys have fleas. Nannie said so."

Chris held out the penny

"They don't," said Chris. "He doesn't."

"Then why are they always scratching?"

Chris didn't want to talk about the monkey. Talking about him spoiled him. But Emmy kept on.

Chris Makes Up

"Chris, where do you suppose he sleeps at night?"

"He sleeps in the organ grinder's bed," said Chris, very fast, "and he has a little white nightgown and a frilly cap."

Emmy began to giggle. "You're making it up."

"I'm not. You can ask the organ grinder next time he comes. If I had a monkey," Chris went on, "he'd sleep in my bed every night."

"What does he do with his tail? He can't wear a nightgown over his tail."

"There's a hole in the nightgown, silly. Don't you remember?" And Chris began to chant,

"His coat was red, his trousers blue,
With a hole behind where his tail came through?"

"Miss Chris!"

Nanny stood in the doorway. "A very nice song, I must say."

"It's about the monkey," Emmy said.

"Monkey, is it? Nasty spiteful messy things, if you ask me. My cousin was in a house once where they had a pet monkey, and you can't talk to me about monkeys."

"Oh, Nanny, was she? Tell me all about him," Chris coaxed.

Nanny pursed her lips. "They aren't nice. Not nice things at all."

And that was all.

"Come along, duckies, and get your coats and hats on. We're going for a walk."

Chris followed slowly up the stairs to the nursery. Monkeys were nice. Nanny didn't know anything about them at all. They were beautiful. Shutting her eyes, she could feel again the dry light touch of that tiny hand in hers.

(Another "Once Upon a Time" story will be published on the page For Children next Monday.)

Warning to Fireflies

Little fireflies in my garden,
Tell me truly if you can
How you'll manage in a blackout.
Have you worked out a smart plan?

Will the breezes tap a warning
On the grapevine telegraph,
And the daring, wee mosquito
Buzz its message down the path?

We advise a rosebud shelter,
Keeping tail light out of view,
For we don't want the air warden
To give sad reports of you!

RUTH TEWKSBURY BJORKMAN

Pedlar Pig Makes a Call

Susan Bear felt cross today, and it wasn't like Susan to feel cross. Henry Spider, who was watching her from a chink in the wall, wished she wouldn't frown so badly. "If only she could see herself!" he thought.

"One purl, one plain," muttered Susan Bear, as if she were scolding the bright red wool she was knitting into a jumper. "One purl, one plain. Oh! bother!" She had dropped a stitch.

Susan Bear threw down her knitting needles, got up and looked out of the window. It was raining fast; pelting down on Susan's cottage, dashing at the front door, and the wind was whistling through the keyhole.

A Visitor

"It's a horrid day," grumbled Susan Bear. Then she sat down by the fire, poked the coals into a blaze, and closed her eyes as if she were going to sleep.

Suddenly she sat bold upright and listened.

"Henry!" she called, "what is that crunching sound?"

Henry Spider, who was taking his afternoon nap, twirled his long legs in the air to wake himself up, and then ran and peeped through the window.

"It's Pedlar Pig," he whispered, in his hoarse, quivery voice. "He's pushing his barrow full of pots and pans up the garden path. Shall I open the door and let him come in out of the wet?"

"Certainly not," growled Susan Bear, scowling at Henry. "Certainly not. I don't want to see him."

Just then there was a loud banging on the door. Pedlar Pig had arrived.

"Go away!" called Susan. "Nothing today." She didn't even add, "Thank you."

But Pedlar Pig didn't go away. Instead he opened the door and came a little way inside Susan's sitting-room, holding a shiny, brand-new frying-pan by its long narrow handle.

"Excuse me, Ma'am," he began, "may I—?"

"Go away," repeated Susan, this time so loudly that all the cups on the dresser shook on their hooks, and all the plates on the shelves rattled and jostled each other.

But Pedlar Pig wasn't a bit frightened. He came a little bit farther into the room and hung the shiny, brand-new frying-pan on a nail by the side of the door.

"Thank you, Ma'am," he said. "I will leave it there out of the rain if I may—it would be such a pity if it got wet and tarnished—and I will call for it on my way back." And before Susan Bear had time to object, Pedlar Pig had shut the door and was pushing his barrow down the path.

Henry Spider's Discovery

It was very quiet in Susan Bear's sitting-room, so quiet that she fell fast asleep. When she awoke some time later, the fire-light was flickering all over the room and dancing in the face of the frying-pan.

"Where are you, Henry?" asked Susan, stretching herself and rubbing her eyes. (But she didn't rub the frown away.)

"I'm over here," answered Henry, vaguely.

"What are you doing?" inquired Susan.

"Looking at myself," chuckled Henry. "It's great fun. You come and see."

Susan got out of her armchair and went across the room. There was Henry hanging by a thread from the ceiling in front of the frying-pan, which was as bright as a mirror. "Do come and see yourself," he coaxed, running up to the rafters.

Susan Bear went over to the pan and gave one glance at her reflection.

"This is never me," she gasped. "I don't really look like this, do I, Henry?"

"Well, yes. That is to say, when you are frowning," confessed Henry.

"Well, I never!" sighed Susan. "To think I have been looking like this all day!" And there and then the frown vanished.

"Pedlar Pig is coming over the hill," warned Henry, who was peeping out of the window. But Susan was opening her money-box.

"I'm going to buy Pedlar Pig's frying-pan, if he will let me," she said, "so that I shall be able to see myself sometimes. It is a good thing to do."

F. K. H.

Toad and His Neighbors

A Nature Column

By Alice Crew Gall and Fleming Crew

The buzzing of the bees among the fragrant blossoms of the basswood tree announced that summer was at hand. The tree shaded the porch of a neat little farmhouse. And under the porch, where it was always damp and cool, an old toad had his home. He usually slept during the daytime, and came out at evening to hunt in the dewy grass for the insects that he liked to eat.

But this morning the old toad did not want to sleep. He had just settled himself comfortably among the leaves of a big fern at the edge of the porch, when a little brown house wren flew down and perched on a bush near by.

"Good morning, Toad," she called. "Doesn't everything look fresh and green today?"

"Yes," the toad agreed, "and the summer sounds are very pleasant. Just listen to the bees buzzing in the basswood tree."

"That tree is a favorite with the bees," said the wren. "They gather honey from its blossoms every summer."

Ruby Throat's Dinner

"I wonder what honey tastes like, Brown Wren," the toad said. "I should think it would be pretty thin food."

"Ruby Throat, the humming bird over yonder in the trumpet vine, doesn't seem to think so," the wren replied. "See how he darts from flower to flower, poking his long bill into each one."

The toad and wren watched the little bird for a time in silence. They admired his bright green coat and his red throatband above his gray breast.

"Humming birds are never still, are they?" the toad remarked. "I never saw one sitting on a limb like other birds."

He had scarcely finished speaking when the little humming bird suddenly darted down and perched on a twig close beside the brown wren, and began to preen his feathers.

"Well, well," muttered the toad. "I learn something new each day."

We have been watching you gather honey from the trumpet flowers, Ruby Throat," said the wren. "You are fond of honey, aren't you?"

Among the Trumpet Flowers

"Not especially," the humming bird answered in a thin little voice. "I wasn't gathering honey in the trumpet flowers, I was catching insects. They creep inside the blossoms to sip the honey they find there, and then I poke in my bill and get them. There is no food I like as well as insects."

"I eat insects too," said the wren.

"So do I," said the toad.

"You do!" exclaimed the humming bird, looking at him in surprise. "I didn't suppose toads ate insects. How do you manage to catch them?"

"With my tongue," the toad answered proudly. "It is long and sticky, and when insects fly close to me I dart it out and snare them."

"How strange," the humming bird observed.

For a time no one spoke again. And then, suddenly, the wren fluttered her wings. "I must get back to my six children," she said. "I left them in the apple tree. They are learning to fly."

"And I must get back to my trumpet flowers," said Ruby Throat.

The old toad watched them fly away. "How busy everyone is this morning," he said sleepily. "I am glad I have nothing to do right now but get back to my cool shelter under the porch."

(Watch the page For Children Monday after next for a story of a family of raccoons.)

Drawn by Else Bostelmann for The Christian Science Monitor

Toad came out at evening

Bathing Song

Oh, sing me a song of bubbly baths,
and ships in a soapy sea,
and a rubber fish, and a small tin dish
in the big white tub—and me.

Then off with my robe so fuzzy and blue,
and the bunnies that squeak on my feet,
and into the tub for a scrub-a-dub-dub
with the soap that's all smelly and sweet.

Now sing me a song of rain on the sea
with the shower running fast,
till the soap is gone and my robe is on,
and I'm on land at last.

JUNE MARTIN FINDLEY

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Education

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Monday, June 1, 1942

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Project for Mothers—And High Adventure: Making a Study Of Children's Literature

By Virginia Schneider Russell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pasadena, Calif.

For those who find the keenest joy in stepping into new fields, either physical, mental, or spiritual, there is a study which can combine all three. To these adventurers it will present material which may be handled with delight for its physical beauty and finished art. It may stimulate to new interests and enthusiasms. It may lift thought to high spiritual planes.

That study is, of course, literature. In limiting this discussion to the one field of children's literature there will be opportunity for discovering this study as a force of good to others besides the student.

Guideposts are helpful in the paths of adventurers. For this study a public library will have much guiding material. Some students find it wise to surround themselves with a deluge of material at first. Over this material they skim rapidly, discriminating and choosing. Some of this material will then be reserved for more careful study. They find, too, that the habit of taking notes gives a more comprehensive way of work as well as providing reference material for later uses.

Magazines And Books

Among the periodicals which discuss this subject I consider a most outstanding one the "Horn Book," a magazine issued every other month dealing with the makers of children's books as well as the books themselves. In "Childhood Education," the magazine of the Association for Childhood Education, are reviews of children's books as well as frequent articles on children's reading. "Young Wings" is a Junior Literary Guild monthly dealing with children's literature.

The books by Bertha E. Mahoney and Elinor Whitney, who are the editors of the "Horn Book," are also outstanding. "Realms of Gold in Children's Books" and "Five Years of Children's Books" were published in 1929 and 1936. They can be supplemented by the use of the magazine. "Reading With Children" by Anne T. Eaton was published in 1940. "My Roads to Childhood" by Anne Carroll Moore in 1939 contains her three earlier books, plus discussions of later books and developments. In these fine books are to be found reviews of individual books as well as groupings according to subject and style. Tribute must be made to Miss Moore as opening gates of beauty for both adult and child through her writings and her help in furthering the cause of children's literature.

Laura E. Richards has a charming discussion, "What Shall the Children Read" (1939). In "The Child and His Picture Book" (1939), Ruth S. and G. LaVerne Freeman discuss experiments to determine the child's own book preferences. Other books are "First Experiences With Literature" (1932) by Alice Dalgliesh and "Children's Reading" (1931) by Lewis Terman and Margaret Lima.

Laboratory Work Next

After this research comes the activity which lifts this study into the realm of heart and soul interest. Books must be evaluated in terms of child preference and appreciation as well as in terms of adult approval and estimation. This is laboratory work for which the study was the mere beginning.

These suggestions are being made particularly for the parent who wishes to broaden her child's reading experiences. Her laboratory is one of the finest, a group welded together by common tastes, activities, and affections. However, the procedure is the same wherever there are children. There are groups for reading and story telling in school, playground, and library, Scout and Camp Fire, and in increasingly popular radio work.

There is reading and story material for every type of child activity, and again it is imperative to keep notes and notebooks. Factual data will be included—author, illustrator, date, publisher, price, as well as estimates of the appeal to the child. Some storytellers use loose-leaf notebook compilations of their own for stories, poems, and articles. These become valuable collections and anthologies.

This study, then, of children's literature has two benefits. A mother, teacher, aunt or "big sister" finds her own appreciations broadened and strengthened through the good she finds in being unfolded through others for children. Then she in turn becomes an eager channel that this good may be extended to the children in which she is especially interested through her own activities and interests and joys.

These boys of the Ralph Waldo Emerson Junior High School, Los Angeles, learn there is something more to a boat than the wood they turn so easily on a lathe.

Youthful Boat Builders Learn Value of Accuracy in Detail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

"Build me straight, O worthy Master!
Stanch and strong, a goodly vessel . . ."

Longfellow's words were never so earnestly needed as they are at the present time. Although the need for airplanes is of paramount importance during this emergency, boys of junior high school age are not overlooking the fact that boats are and will be of no small consequence in the security of democracy.

From the first piece of board sawed to proper length for a boat model, to the sanding of a finished paddle-board, boys of the Ralph Waldo Emerson Junior High School in Los Angeles learn the need for accuracy in detail, the meticulous care that is required for the building of that larger ship that some day will sail the seas. Into the boats, too, that help to defend our democracy, go the eager interest, the care and conscientiousness developed in the boy's own development, his character, his own "ship," knowing that only in his own careful workmanship, by his small earnest efforts, can that "Ship of State" become a reality.

"Thou, too, sail on, O Ship of State!
Sail on, O Union, strong and great!"

It is only by the careful, patient, and loving guidance of a young woodshop teacher, that these boys learn there is something more to a boat than the wood they turn so easily on the lathe.

Universities Face a Serious Wartime Teacher Shortage

Wide World-Associated Press

Chicago

The war is cutting deeply into the ranks of teacher personnel in some of America's schools of higher learning. A definite teacher shortage, at least in some departments, already is shaping up in several colleges and is threatening to develop in others because professors are being called to the armed forces, to research, to government posts, or to defense work in vital industries.

This was disclosed in a survey by Wide World covering reports from 126 colleges and universities in every section of the United States. Of these, 68 reported they expected a teacher shortage, ranging in degree from very slight to serious. Some reported they were already feeling the pinch. Forty-nine looked for no lack of instructor personnel. Nine declined to venture predictions.

Some narrowed their predictions of shortages to particular fields, such as Physics, Mathematics and Chemistry.

Probable effects predicted in the reports included an influx of women teachers into the colleges, heavier teaching loads for the instructors left behind, increasing the size and staggering of classes, and the elimination of courses regarded as admirable in peace but unessential in war.

The use of less competent staff members made up largely of women and older men was forecast by North Texas State Teachers College.

Fewer Students Would Balance

How widespread the shortage may become will depend upon the size of the shrinkage in student enrollments, in the opinion of some of the schools' spokesmen. A few looked to dwindling student bodies—already shrunk by the call to arms—to balance any lack of teacher personnel. Among schools taking this view were Columbia, New York University, and Washington State College.

Spokesmen for technical as well as non-technical institutions contributed to the symposium. From President Henry Townley Heald of Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, came this comment:

"Undoubtedly there will be a shortage of teachers. However, there are certain compensating factors about this problem. For example, in general, colleges are having shrinking enrollments, and with fewer students, fewer faculty members are needed. Such would be the basis for a hurried summation of the all-over problem of the teacher shortage. However, the difficulty is that you do not lose teachers in the proper places.

"For example, a faculty member in English Literature has little if any chance of being called to a better-paying industrial job and has no reason to ask for a wartime leave of absence. His only chance of being lost is that of being drafted or taken to the armed forces in some way. Yet students in English Literature are the type who are becoming fewer because of the decrease in enrollment.

Increased Interest

"On the other hand, there is an increased interest on the part of students in the (natural) Sciences, and yet here can be found the faculty members who will likely be called by the armed forces or for better-paying jobs or who will want a wartime leave of absence due to wartime work. Thus there becomes a severe problem in faculty shortage here. The most severe problems in teacher shortage will be found in engineering and natural sciences."

From other representative sections came these reports:

University of California at Berkeley—"We not only expect but have a teacher shortage. By April 23 our losses for service in the armed forces and for war services in research, civilian defense, etc., were approximately 225. The effect is that faculty members are carrying extra burdens because temporary replacements are difficult to find."

Double Loads

University of Rochester (N. Y.)—"We have no acute teacher shortage as yet, but the situation is rapidly becoming serious. The effect of the shortage which is rapidly developing is simply that the men who remain must take on, in many cases, double and almost triple teaching loads."

Reed College, Portland, Ore.—"Unless deferments are granted, a serious shortage, particularly in (natural) science and mathematics, is likely."

Texas A. & M. College—"Due to the high percentage of reserve officers on the faculty, and if selective service continues to function as in the past, we will have a drastic shortage."

Reporting that it looked for a shortage in engineering, physics, and chemistry instructors, the University of Arizona said it expected to "use less experienced teachers, and if necessary recall to full-time duty its staff members now past the age of 70 and on part-time appointment."

Most of the professors leaving the schools are being given leaves of absence, but some institutions have restricted the leaves to those on active military duty.

Joseph A. Rawlings

Music and The Children Of Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico, D. F.

People who get about here and learn what is being done for the little children, musically speaking, are convinced that in the not distant future Mexico will enjoy an art renaissance, at least in music.

It was my privilege recently to accompany Manuel M. Ponce, the internationally known composer, to a music appreciation class in the Tacubaya Kindergarten, where he entertained some five hundred tots of three and a half years, with a top of five years, with a half hour of good music.

Sr. Ponce has just returned from concert and radio success in South American music centers; and no sooner home than he, like his contemporary, Villa Lobos in Brazil, devotes his time and inspiration to the building up of art appreciation in the little children.

Ready Response

He finds in this activity a congenial atmosphere and a ready response. Like Schumann, Manuel Ponce has a profound understanding of the child mind and a sincere love of children. Thus his position of Inspector of Kindergartens in the Federal District becomes a labor of love. It is inspiring to hear him talk to his children in their own language, in words something like these: "Now the violin will play for you "Primavera" (Mendelssohn's Spring Song). You know what spring is—the time when the blue sky becomes even bluer; when the birds begin to sing; when the warm sun becomes even warmer." So the children listen enchanted with the beautiful playing Srta. Krakowsky gives them in "Primavera." Then she plays the Schubert "Bee," preceded by buzzings from the children just to show what kind of sound the bees are supposed to make.

Then Irma Gonzales sang—she who recently was acclaimed from the big stage of the Palace of Fine Arts, during the local Mexican opera season, and who more recently won success as soloist with the Dallas Symphony. She kept the children on their toes with the "Pollito" (the little chick), beginning with "Peep, peep, peep." This she followed with "Mañanitas" the song everybody sings and everybody loves. It is the melody that boys sing and play under the windows of their sweethearts at early dawn. Of all Mexican songs I know this seems the most expressive of the Mexican temperament. The words in Spanish hardly need translation; for serenades in all languages are the same—something about moonlight and love.

Children Singing

At the close of the program the 500 children, standing, sang the "Song of the Flag," while a four-year old supported the standard flying the bright national colors of white, green, red.

Distinguished men and women are following Sr. Ponce's work with keenest interest. To this Tacubaya class came Lic. Vejar Vasquez, Mexican Secretary of Public Education; Sra. Rosara Zapata, Inspector of Kindergartens; Sr. Ponciano Padilla, of the Public Education Department; and so on.

Life is pleasant for these children in Mexico. Now is the loveliest season of the year, when the blue sky, the bird notes, and the warm sun invite to the outdoors, inspiring the little children to sing and dance and to radiate happiness.

Charles Poore

New England Academy to Mark Century of Active Service

St. Johnsbury, Vt.

St. Johnsbury Academy, St. Johnsbury, Vt., founded late in the year 1843 by Joseph, Erastus, and Thaddeus Fairbanks, will next year celebrate its centennial.

Now one of New England's oldest academies, this school in its first half-century received philanthropic support from its founders, the three Fairbanks brothers, the Fairbanks of the platform scale. Serving the territory of northeastern Vermont, St. Johnsbury Academy has always had a considerable dormitory group. The school is managed, according to the provisions of its original charter, by a self-perpetuating board of trustees of which Col. Joseph Fairbanks, Washington, D. C., is president.

A number of years ago, the school's trustees adopted a plan of projected improvements for the school, which they hope to have completed by the Centennial year. Last October as a part of this plan, construction was commenced on an addition to the school's present Colby Hall, which will include a tower as the central feature. This addition is one step toward a beautiful and useful group of buildings, which will give the school one of the finest plants in northern New England.

The school auditorium, Fuller Hall, which was given by Henry J. Fuller of New York City in memory of his father, Homer Taylor Fuller, former Academy principal, was completed in 1931. The central classroom unit, Colby Hall, with the new tower, is now in procession of enlargement, leaving for future completion a gymnasium which will balance the auditorium, Fuller Hall, to form an admirable architectural unit in the Georgian style.

Jens Fredrick Larson of Hanover, N. H., the Academy architect, has presented two tower plans. The Academy trustees and the Steering Committee of the school's Alumni Loyalty Fund, have decided to submit the two tower designs to the school's 4,500 alumni. Each alumnus will have the opportunity of casting a vote for the tower design which he prefers.

Plans are now being formulated by the trustees and alumni for an appropriate recognition of the school's Centennial in June, 1943.

Sound Projectors Wanted

Difficulty in obtaining projection equipment parts is the subject of a warning issued by many film libraries. You are urged to take extra precautions against wear, and to order necessary supplies six months in advance. The government is seeking to purchase 1939, 1940, and 1941 model sound projectors, for use in teaching the armed forces and defense workers. Address the War Production Board, Washington, D. C.

The News Letter, Ohio State University.

If I Had a Daughter

The Family Forum
Home Background and College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Williamsburg, Va.

I'd be fully as eager to send her to college as if she were a boy. Twenty-five years ago I would have been expected to give my reasons for this.

I would talk college when she was quite young, and start her fund early, either by placing a definite deposit, however small, in bank every month, or by any other plan I could devise. This would sometimes require self-denial; and I wouldn't be the one to do all the denying. I'd let her do some of the thinking, and a little of the denying. The mother who gives up too much teaches her daughter, and after a while herself, that mother doesn't matter. In college I heard a teacher say, "If you make a doormat of yourself you can't blame people if they step on you."

It is harder for a girl to work her way through college than it is for a boy. It can be done. I see girls every day who are doing it, and getting some fun too. But I wouldn't advise it. However, provided a girl's health is good, it is splendid training for her to earn part of her money, by serving as counselor in a girls' camp, part-time secretary, vacation jobs, and the like.

To Another Region

I wouldn't worry if I couldn't afford a big, expensive college. For my daughter a less pretentious school would be more fitting. If I lived in the North I'd send her to the gracious South or the beckoning West. And inversely. This would give her a far wider range of acquaintance and experience than if I kept her near home. Sending a cherished young girl away from home pulls at the heartstrings. The farther she goes, the harder the pull. But the "I can't let her go away" is usually, to put it bluntly, not so much the expression of a mother's love as the plaint of a mother's selfishness.

I admire a girl who said, "No, I don't want to go so near home. If I'm within thirty miles you'll always be phoning, 'We're expecting you for the week end' or 'We're coming to get you for Nora's party' or some such unnecessary interruption of my college work and college life."

When my young sister was preparing to go, one person said to me, "Don't let her do this," and another said, "Make her promise not to do that," and so on, and on. I wasn't much older than she; and I wanted her to have a good time, along with her work. So one day I summed up all the don't's in one sentence to her: "Don't do anything that you would be sorry to have me know."

Earning Her Respect

In one of those final mother-daughter talks a woman whom I know said, "I'm denying myself much so that you may go. But I'll tell you this: the day that you feel too smart to be respectful to your mother you come home and go to work!" Quite unnecessarily harsh. I hope that by the time my daughter was ready for college I would have earned and secured her respect, and I would try to retain it by keeping my own mind alert and receptive. I would take an interest in her social life and her studies. I would follow at least part of her work by studying and working at home; and I would compare notes about it with her.

Whatever opportunities I could give her, I would realize that they were only the superstructure of her character, that the foundation had been laid long ago, by her ancestry and environment. People are like the different woods; some take on more polish than others do, depending on their family inheritance, and the soil in which they grew.

I would write this daughter long, cheerful, homey letters. Letters between mother and daughter are a beautiful experience, and a strong bond, pulling in the right direction. I'd write often. My heart has ached for girls, and boys too, who have watched eagerly, day after day, when the mail was distributed, only to turn away empty handed, day after disappointed day, bravely trying to hide the ache.

I would tell my daughter that I missed her, that the home was too quiet, but that we were all so glad she had the opportunity to go. Then one day, by letter or otherwise, I might learn that the girl was homesick. I wouldn't send for her; and I wouldn't worry overmuch. I once heard a college dean of women say, "If a girl never gets homesick I'm inclined to think there's something wrong with that girl or with her home."

Guided, Not Driven

These are some of the things I would try to achieve if I had a daughter. But I realize that that daughter would have a mind of her own, which should be guided, but not driven or suppressed.

I hope my influence would have been such that when she came home she would not look down on girls who had not enjoyed her opportunities. In a commencement address to college girls the then President of the Board of Education of New York City said, "The fact that you are here shows you have had advantages that many girls lack. Now if you go out from here and treat those girls with arrogance, you're a snob, no matter what your formal education has been. And I'll give you my definition of a snob: A snob is a person who will kiss the heels of the one who is above him on the ladder, and kick the face of the one below him. It pays to be kind to those we pass as we go up the ladder—we'll meet the same ones when we're coming down."

(Mrs.) H. C. K.

"If I Had a Son," by the same contributor, was published in the Family Forum last Saturday. Contributions for this column are welcomed by the Education Editor and paid for at our regular rates.

Acquaintance

I like to know the names of things,
Of trees and flowers, and stars;
And say, "Oh, there's a tulip tree!"
And "Look at this anemone!"
And "That one's Mars!"

Lucretia Penny in The Instructor

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See Also
TUESDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE
for
Advertising of Schools

Red Sox Sell Team Captain, Jimmie Foxx, to Chicago Cubs for Straight Cash

Veteran First Baseman Leaves Many Hub Friends

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In an outright cash sale, with no other players involved, the Red Sox this afternoon sold their captain and regular first baseman, Jimmie Foxx, to the Chicago Cubs of the National League. The cash figures were not revealed. Out of uniform with a recent injury, the Maryland farm boy, who developed into one of the game's leading right-hand hitters under Connie Mack at Philadelphia, will report to Manager Jimmy Wilson at the Windy City at once.

Boston will miss Foxxie. He was a great favorite here during his seven-year span with the Red Sox—a favorite with fans, newspapermen and players. A gentleman as well as a great ball player, he will leave many friends behind him.

As Foxx, Manager Joe Cronin, Tom Yawkey and Eddie Collins have been closely associated during his Fenway Park career, it seems likely that the change was made with Jimmie's permission and sanction. Whether the veteran will take over first base for Wilson is not known, but very likely he will.

That Foxx has been slowing up for the past couple of years is an open secret. Occasionally this spring he has shown his old-time power at the plate. But the displays were getting infrequent. He leaves here with a .270 batting average, five homers and 14 runs batted in. He played his final Red Sox game against the A's at Philie a week ago yesterday. We all wish him the best in his new surroundings.

Chance for Lupien

The passing of Double-X probably means that Cronin himself will share the first base duties with Tony Lupien, the former Harvard boy. Or, of course, it may mean that the Sox have another deal on the fire involving a more experienced first sacker. At any rate, the road is now open for Lupien. Cronin may help for a while, but as the situation stands the one-time Crimson captain is the next regular guardian of the bag.

Back where the left field barrier is chummy and the home cooking tasty, the slugging Red Sox today took it easy for a change and looked ahead to their 13-game Fenway Park series with the so-called West. By the time they have finished playing three with the Indians, four with the White Sox and three each with St. Louis and Detroit, the Croninmen expect to have regained possession of the runner-up spot, within reach of the flying Yankees.

Taking over second place should not be difficult. A mere half game separated Joe Cronin from the runner-up Tigers this morning. On the morrow the Red Sox play the first of three singles with Cleveland here. In four 1942 starts with Lou Boudreau, the locals have yet to be beaten.

Finney Delivered

The return to third place was witnessed by 23,906 paying fans yesterday. Fourteen hits defeated Buck Newsom and the Senators in the opener, 11-1, and Lou Finney's pinch single settled the nightcap, 4-3, in eight innings. Therefore, for the first time this spring the Sox are ahead in their Washington series. The count now stands four for Cronin; three for Bucky Harris. Now if Joe could beat the Yankees and Athletics, he would be holding his own with the entire league.

The touring Braves open in the West at St. Louis tomorrow night, and have reached the point where a victory over Billy Southworth will do a lot of good. In all, Casey Stengel plays three contests at Sportsman's Park this trip. From there he goes to Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, and Chicago. The locals play 15 games on this crucial journey. They return to the Hub June 16.

Briefs . . . Writers traveling with the Braves seem to think that Stengel was cheated by the umpires yesterday at Ebbets Field . . . Clyde Kluttz, Eddie Miller and the manager himself were ordered off the field in the course of the afternoon . . . As a matter of fact, players have long contended that the Dodgers get more than their share of "breaks" at home because the umpires hesitate to call close plays against the home club with the stands packed . . . If such a situation exists, Commissioner Landis should investigate.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	31	11	.738	
Detroit	26	22	.542	8
Boston	23	20	.535	8½
Cleveland	24	21	.533	8½
St. Louis	23	24	.489	10½
Chicago	18	26	.409	14
Philadelphia	19	30	.388	15½
Washington	17	27	.386	15

Results May 30

Boston 10, Philadelphia 6.
Philadelphia 5, Boston 4.
Cleveland 5, St. Louis 4.
St. Louis 2, Cleveland 0.
Detroit 9, Chicago 4.
Chicago 12, Detroit 5.
New York 5, Washington 1.
New York 6, Washington 4.

Results May 31

Boston 11, Washington 1.
Boston 4, Washington 3 (8 inns.).
New York 11, Philadelphia 7.
Philadelphia 4, New York 2.
Chicago 9, Detroit 4 (10 inns.).
St. Louis 5, Cleveland 4.
St. Louis 8, Cleveland 3.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	32	13	.711	
St. Louis	25	18	.581	6
Boston	25	22	.532	8
New York	23	23	.500	9½
Cincinnati	22	22	.500	9½
Chicago	21	24	.467	11
Pittsburgh	19	27	.413	13½
Philadelphia	14	32	.304	18½

Results May 30

Boston 10, Philadelphia 1.
Boston 4, Philadelphia 3.
Brooklyn 7, New York 6.
New York 7, Brooklyn 3.
Chicago 10, Pittsburgh 5.
Chicago 3, Pittsburgh 2.
Cincinnati 3, St. Louis 2.
St. Louis 10, Cincinnati 5.

Results May 31

Brooklyn 10, Boston 2.
Brooklyn 3, Boston 1.
New York 3, Philadelphia 2.
New York 7, Philadelphia 1.
Cincinnati 8, Pittsburgh 2.
Cincinnati 3, Pittsburgh 0.
St. Louis 3, Chicago 0.

Service Clubs May Still Have World's Series

WICHITA, Kan. (AP)—Some of those 60 major league players now getting in their blows with Uncle Sam's service clubs may find themselves in a World's Series after all.

Ray Dumont, President of the National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress, said present indications were that 200 Army clubs would be represented in the 48-state semi-pro championships. The winners will compete in Wichita for the national title and the right to play in the international series at Havana, Cuba, next October.

Last year the best an Army club—the Fort Riley, Kan., C. R. T. C.—could do was seventh place in the national semi-pro ratings.

But Dumont believes that because the service teams have been strengthened by players from the major and minor leagues, Army clubs this year will be on a par with industrial and town teams.

College Baseball

Results May 30
By the Associated Press

Holy Cross 13, Boston College 5.
Columbia 6, Cornell 2.
Harvard 5, Yale 3. (14 inns.)
Fordham 7, N. Y. U. 2.
Michigan 7, Ohio State 1.
Minnesota 3, Wisconsin 1.
Minnesota 6, Wisconsin 1.
Penn State 12, Pittsburgh 6.
Princeton 7, Ft. Monmouth 3.
St. Lawrence 3, Clarkson 3.

Trojans Win Pacific Coast Meet Easily

SEATTLE, June 1 (AP)—Never finishing worse than third in the 12 events in which they scored, the University of Southern California Trojans won their seventh consecutive Pacific Coast Conference track and field meet Saturday with 79 points.

The Trojans won five firsts, shared another, and finished two-three in five other events. They failed to place in the javelin and discus, and didn't enter their ace two-miler, Leroy Weed, because "we didn't need the points, and Weed's tired." He already had won the mile.

After the Trojans came California with 43½ points and Stanford with 25½. Then followed Washington, Northern Division champion, 21½; Idaho, 14½; Oregon State, 10½; Washington State and Montana, 9 each; U. C. L. A., 7½; and Oregon, 5⅓.

Only one Coast Conference record was equalled, none broken.

Hal Davis, currently the "fastest human" from the University of California, dominated both dashes. He tied the Conference mark for the 100-yard dash by hustling the distance in 9.6 to share the record set by Clyde Jeffery of Stanford in 1939. A headwind may have slowed him up from his 9.4 pace in the Fresno Relays May 16.

Davis also copped the 220, coming in six yards ahead of Cliff Bourland of U. S. C., in 21.6, or six-tenths of a second off the record.

Thriller of the meet was the two mile. It was a battle between Ralph Dewey, husky Californian, and gaunt Vic Dyrgall of Idaho. Dewey finally won at the tape by the thickness of his chest as they both gasped across. The time was 9:20.3, or more than seven seconds off the record. Dyrgall led after seven laps by only two paces. Dewey caught him at the end of the final turn.

Southern California's Cliff Bourland won the 440 and ran the winning leg of the mile relay.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results May 31

International League
Jersey City 11-2, Buffalo 5-0.
Baltimore 2-7, Toronto 1-5.
Montreal 3-4, Syracuse 1-3.
Newark 6-11, Rochester 4-2.

American Association
Louisville 15-11, Indianapolis 1-3.
Minneapolis 2-3, St. Louis 1-1.
Kansas City 6, Milwaukee 5 (2nd game postponed.)
Columbus 7, Toledo 2 (2nd game postponed.)

Pacific Coast League
Sacramento 4-7, Oakland 1-0 (1st game, 10 innings.)
San Francisco 1-6, Portland 0-0.
San Diego 2-11, Hollywood 0-1.
Seattle 12-1, Los Angeles 1-2.

Eastern League
Hartford 9-2, Springfield 2-3.
Scranton 4-2, Williamsport 1-0.
Wilkes-Barre 13-2, Elmira 11-1.
Albany 2, Binghamton 1.

Southern Association
Atlanta 7-0, Chattanooga 6-1 (2nd game, 10 innings.)
New Orleans 8-8, Birmingham 0-1.
Nashville 20-5, Knoxville 1-7.
Memphis 3-0, Little Rock 2-1.

Texas League
Beaumont 9-4, Oklahoma City 0-2.
Shreveport 5, Tulsa 3.
Houston 3, Dallas 2.
Fort Worth 8, San Antonio 3.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

Atlantic City—Sam Snead, who will be inducted into the Navy this week, won PGA title, 2 and 1, by defeating Corp. Jim Turnesa in 36-hole title match. Snead was three down at 23d hole.

★ ★ ★

Washington — Heavyweight Champion Joe Louis promoted to Corporal but War Department indicated there was little prospect he would be permitted to participate in an early summer boxing match.

★ ★ ★

Washington — Dr. Theodore Schmidt, last president of the Australian Olympic Committee, told interviewers he believed the Olympic games would not be revived after the present war "even if there are some nations left."

★ ★ ★

Seattle, Wash. — Never taking less than third place in the events in which they competed, the University of Southern California runners won their seventh consecutive Pacific Coast Conference track crown. They compiled 79 points to 43½ for second-place California.

★ ★ ★

New York—Barney Ewell, Penn State athlete, won both sprints and broad jump crown for third-straight year to give Nittany Lions their first outdoor IC-4A track title. Leslie MacMitchell won mile but lost half-mile crown while Al Blozis of Georgetown, annexed the shot and discus laurels.

★ ★ ★

Syracuse, N. Y.—Cornell swept its second dual meet of the season against three Syracuse crews on Onondaga Lake, the Big Red varsity nipping the Orange by less than a length. In achieving its 44th victory over a Syracuse varsity shell in a rivalry extending back to 1883, the Big Red was never headed in the two-mile sprint, finishing in the excellent time of 10:51:6.

★ ★ ★

London—Brentford and Wolverhampton gained England's major wartime football trophies. Brentford beat Portsmouth 2-0 to win the London War Cup before a crowd of 75,000 at Wembley. Wolverhampton defeated Sunderland 4-1 to win the Football League Cup final. More than 45,000 spectators watched the game.

★ ★ ★

Pawtucket, R. I.—Gallatin Tigers defeated Pawtucket Rangers, 4 to 2, in the second of a total-goal series for the national soccer challenge cup final. Gallatin won the first game last week, 2 to 1.

★ ★ ★

Miami, Fla.—Don Budge has called off professional tennis tours for the war's duration and become director of physical education for the Embry-Riddle School of Aviation. He will direct athletic activities of American Flight Cadets at Dorr and Carlstrom Fields, Arcadia, British Cadets at Riddle Field, Clewiston, and Latin-American students in Miami. Tennis will form an important part of cadets' toughening up exercises.

Capture Singles Titles in Conn.

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Hope Knowles of Avon, one of the East's leading stars, and Harris Everett, University of North Carolina captain, captured the singles titles to climax the Connecticut tennis championships at the New Haven Lawn Club.

Miss Knowles, displaying unerring accuracy, triumphed over Mrs. Millicent Hirsch Lang of New York, 6—0, 6—4, winning the first eight games in a row, to win the women's crown while Everett conquered Chauncey D. Steele of Cambridge, Mass., 6—3, 6—4, 6—3 to annex the men's honors.

Yale's Captain Now an Ensign

RICHMOND, Va., June 1 (AP)—Edmund K. Gravely, of Richmond, captain of the Yale University golf team, left Saturday for Pasadena, Cal., to begin his duties as an ensign in the U. S. Navy Air Corps.

The order to report then came as a surprise to Gravely who recently qualified here for the Hale America golf sectionals and had planned to lead the Yale golf team to the National Intercollegiate tournament at South Bend, Ind., this month. He had expected to report July 1.

Ryan Released

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Giants have announced the release of Connie Ryan, second baseman, to the Jersey City Farm Club of the International League on option.

Helping Towards Another Victory

Associated Press

Sammy Snead Buys War Bond

After capturing the National P. G. A. championship by defeating Corp. Jim Turnesa in the final at Atlantic City Sunday, Sammy Snead, seated, buys a war bond from Mrs. George Kemon. Standing directly in back of the champion is Turnesa, in uniform.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Races Turn Into June

As the big league pennant races turn into June lane, we find the Yankees and Dodgers in front—not an unexpected circumstance. They were in the World Series a year ago and they figured to make a fight for it again in 1942. But confusion has developed behind them. The clubs which, on paper, loomed as threats to the defending titleholders back in the pre-season era, have lagged and new challengers have come along to have their fun.

The White Sox, with a pitching staff that in '41 was as good as any in the American League, with a dynamic manager in Jimmy Dykes and players not apt to be touched by the draft, were supposed to be the western hope in the American League.

White Sox Slump

But Dykes today is in the second division, just ahead of the Athletics and Senators. On the league batting table, he is a poor last. With the race little more than a month and a half old, the Red Sox are better than 30 percentage points up on the Chicago entry at the plate and have hit almost four times as many home runs. Too, Dykes has not had the benefit of Thorny Lee's southpawing. Lee last year was his ace. Taft Wright was also on the injured list. The White Sox will find it a long pull back.

Battery trouble has held the Red Sox back at a time when many critics suspected that this might be their year. Joe Cronin needs a catcher and he himself has had to take over first base for the injured Jimmie Foxx. Harvard's Tony Lupien is not hitting. The Sox have done no better than six and six with the A's.

No More Room

With Lou Boudreau rallying the Indians, now that he has straightened out his mound staff, and with Detroit apparently coming back as an American League power, there hardly is room for the White Sox in the first division. The Browns are a nuisance once in a while, but Luke Sewell's defense is not consistently good.

When getting down to cold facts and figures, however, it is apparent that the Yankees got where they are with four of their best hitters in a slump—which makes you wonder what will happen to the rest of the league when the McCarthymen get rolling. Joe Di Maggio, Tommy Henrich and Phil Rizzuto have been bunched in the vicinity of .260 much of the time, and Charley Keller is out of sight among the .220 boys. Only Joe Gordon, Bill Dickey and Buddy Hassett are upholding the Yankee reputation in the batter's box.

Cards Moving

The Cardinals have been creeping closer to the Dodgers in the National League during the past two weeks. After a slow start, the Redbirds have fallen into a more normal stride at bat. Only the Dodgers and Braves are hitting higher at the moment. For a while it looked as if loss of Johnny Mize's bludgeon might hurt Billy Southworth. But he now is in a strategic seat. Too, he has been able to win three of his four games with the leaders.

The Pirates, after roaring to the front in the early stages of the race, have settled into seventh place. They have lost nine straight. Frisch, after all, is having infield trouble. The Reds, although seemingly deep in the lower half of the standing, out of the race, actually are only a short winning streak off the pace. However, Bill McKechnie is having his usual trouble scoring runs.

Casey Stengel's Braves continue to surprise. Each rival manager as he visits Boston says that the Braves are playing over their collective heads. Yet, there they are, playing hide and seek with the Cardinals. Stengel would be in first place if he could have had any success with the Dodgers. He has lost eight in a row to them.

Although not among the batting leaders, Ted Williams of the Red Sox is the loudest offensive noise in the majors. He is in front of the homer (15) and run-producing races (55). At the present pace he would drive in over 200 runs. And with his average rising daily, he will soon be pushing Joe Gordon and other leaders in the percentage table. If allowed to play out the 1942 string before becoming an active Naval cadet, Ted may bag the triple offensive crown.

Shrewsbury Wins

WORCESTER, Mass., June 1 (AP)—Shrewsbury high, three times national schoolboy rowing champion, Saturday swept a five-race regatta on Lake Quinsigamond. The schoolboys took the final three-quarter mile varsity eight-oared race by two feet over the first crew ever to represent Worcester Tech. Leicester Junior College was third, trailing Tech by three lengths.

Around The Hub

Rubber Game

Northeastern and Boston College tangle in their rubber game for the benefit of the USO at Boston College's Alumni Field tomorrow afternoon at 3:30, and whichever nine wins this one is fervently hoping to do it before the ninth inning rolls around.

Twice before in the past two weeks have these two rivals met, and each has triumphed by manufacturing a run in the last frame. The Huskies loped away with the first verdict 3-2 while Eagles flew away with the second 6-5.

The Huskies, in losing last Tuesday, lost their chance to create the best record a Husky nine has ever made, but their 12 victories in 14 starts ties the record set by the 1934 team—the one Al McCoy coached and Herb Gallagher, present mentor, pitched for. A win tomorrow, of course, will set a new Northeastern record. Gallagher plans to start Lefty Franklin Coole on the mound. Coole has won three, lost none this season, letting New Hampshire down with three hits, Maine with four, and edging Lowell Tech 9-8.

★ ★ ★

This week promises to be a busy one in golf locally, with the professionals holding their pro-amateur tournament at Manchester, N. H., and the Boot and Shoe Club meeting at Wollaston today. Tomorrow and Wednesday the New England Seniors gather at Woodland, while on Friday and Saturday Marlborough stages a four-ball medal-play event. The Country Club Cup and Kernwood tourneys, also scheduled for this week end, have been canceled. Incidentally, Arthur Wedgeworth, Woodland pro, has assumed the added duties of club manager since Jack Jarvis left to become a second lieutenant in the Air Force.

★ ★ ★

Briefs: Harvard topped Yale 5-3 in the 14th inning at New Haven for its 90th victory over the Blue since 1868 . . . Yale has won 94, with one game being tied . . . The rivals meet again this Saturday at Soldiers Field at 3 p. m. . . . Holy Cross ran roughshod over B. C. in baseball over the week end, winning 13-5 . . . Congratulations to Walter Hall of Tufts for winning the I. C. 4-A high hurdles title . . . There is no dearth of new golf clubs locally despite the ban on manufacture which went into effect yesterday . . . Many of the local pros have large stocks on hand and may be purchased for the usual price . . . The 74th annual Memorial Day opening regatta on Dorchester Bay was held Saturday under the burgee of the South Boston Yacht Club . . . A fleet of 34 boats took part . . . Pleasant Park Yacht Club holds its next regular meeting tomorrow night . . . On Saturday the N. E. A. A. A. U. will hold its 1942 track and field championships at Boston College . . . The W. G. A. was due to wind up its spring team matches today . . . First and second team matches found Southern playing Eastern at Dedham, and Northern meeting Western at Commonwealth.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chase	4	1	0	1.000
Hughson	10	3	1	.750
Brown	11	2	1	.667
Newsome	9	4	3	.571
Dobson	8	4	3	.571
Wagner	8	4	4	.500
Judd	9	3	3	.500
Terry	6	2	4	.333
Butland	6	0	0	.000
Ryba	5	0	1	.000

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Huichings	7	1	0	1.000
Sain	15	3	1	.750
Tost	10	5	2	.714
Errickson	9	2	1	.677
Earley	8	3	2	.600
Javery	14	4	3	.571
Tobin	12	5	6	.455
Salvo	6	1	2	.333
Wallace	5	1	2	.333
Donovan	7	0	1	.000
*Lamanna	1	0	1	.000
*Hickey	1	0	1	.000

Snead's Disappointments End With Victory in PGA

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 1 (AP)—Sammy Snead, they said, never would win a national golf championship, because something always seemed to happen to him in the closing stages of a tournament when the galleries were running wild and the players were on edge.

They were wrong. Sammy held the Professional Golfers' Association championship today and had $2,000 worth of war bonds in his pocket as he left for Washington to be inducted into the Navy's physical training program.

2-and-1 Victory

The star from the hill country, after having suffered probably more major disappointments than any top-flight golfer, finally came through with a 2-and-1 victory over Corp. Jim Turnesa in yesterday's 36-hole title match at the Seaview Club here.

It was a well-earned victory, too. Sam stood three down at the half-way point. The crowd of 3,000 was vociferously pulling against his every shot and rooting for the swarthy little soldier from Fort Dix. And under those circumstances Snead went out to shoot some of the greatest home-stretch golf ever seen.

No Business in Final

A triumph for Turnesa undoubtedly would have been more popular. The little fellow who had no business whatsoever in the final of a P. G. A. championship, had captured the fancy of everybody. The crowd had been cheering his every shot for two days as he scored upset victories over Ben Hogan and Byron Nelson, two of golfdom's greatest players. Yet Snead richly deserved his victory.

Three down through the 23rd hole and with Turnesa refusing to blow up, Sammy turned on the heat and blazed home. Starting on the 24th hole, he shot 4-3-3-4-4-4-3-4-4-4-4-2. On the 27th hole he caught up with Turnesa, on the 28th he passed him, and from there on the corporal could only hang on.

Snead's finish would have confounded any opponent. The 35th hole, where the match ended, was typical. Sam overdrove the 213-yarder by some 60 feet and then chipped into the hole for a birdie two.

Earned Superlatives

Turnesa, member of the numerous Turnesa golfing clan, also earned all of the superlatives lavished on him. He "made" the tournament. Completely unheralded, the stocky, dark, little fellow dropped over from his Army camp to play the finest golf of his career and completsly upset the professionals' "routine."

Unfortunately for Turnesa, Army regulations forbid his pocketing the $750 prize he won here, and, besides, he promised to donate anything he might win to the Army Emergency Relief fund.

So pleased were officials with the tournament they decided to hold their next championship on the same course. They don't know when that will be—probably after the war has ended—but it will be in Atlantic City.

Following are the results in the Friday and Saturday matches in the championship:

Quarter-finals

Jimmy Demaret, Detroit, defeated Craig Wood, Mamaroneck, N. Y., 7 and 6.
Sammy Snead, Hot Springs, Va., defeated Ed Dudley, Colorado Springs, Col. 1 up.
Corp. Jim Turnesa, Ft. Dix, N. J., defeated Ben Hogan, Hershey, Pa., 2 and 1.
Byron Nelson, Toledo, Ohio, defeated Harry Cooper, Minneapolis, Minn., 1 up 39 holes.

Semifinals

Sam Snead, Hot Springs, Va., defeated Jimmy Demaret, Detroit, 3 and 2.
Corp. Jim Turnesa, Fort Dix, N. J., defeated Byron Nelson, Toledo, Ohio, 1 up 37 holes.

Penn State Star Sprinter Features IC4A Track Meet

NEW YORK, June 1 (AP)—Paced by their Negro running and jumping star, Barney Ewell, Penn State's Nittany Lions rewrote the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. track and field book yesterday as they added the outdoor crown to the indoor championship at Triborough Stadium.

With Ewell reeling off his third-straight triple in a climax to a brilliant college career, the Pennsylvanians piled up 25½ points to outdistance the best athletes of the East and a small representation from the Midwest and South. Here's what they did to the record book before a shirt-sleeved crowd of 5,000.

Record Book Marks

(1)—Ewell, winning the 100 and 220-yard dashes and broad jump, became first I. C. 4-A. man to win three events in each of three years. His 12 association titles—indoors and out—also is tops. Barney also topped the record of eight outdoor titles won by Al Kraenzlein of Penn years ago.

(2)—Went to the head of the class as the first school to win both the indoor and outdoor titles the same year.

(3)—Carried the first outdoor team trophy back to State College.

Ewell shattered two meet records in the dashes, but because of a strong following wind they will not be recognized. He stepped the century in 9.5, one-tenth of a second better than the mark he holds jointly with Frank Wykoff of Southern California, and sped down the 220-yard straightaway in 20.5, two tenths of a second speedier than his own standard.

Qualifying Leap

In between the dashes he took the broad jump title without competing, as his qualifying leap of 24ft. 6¼in., made Friday, stood up.

Pittsburgh, with Bill Carter and Harold Stickel doing the bulk of the work, took second place with 19½ points, just a half point in front of New Hampshire's two-man team—Ed Styrna, the hammer and javelin king, and barefoot Richmond Morcom, who won the high jump and tied for the pole vault despite a leg injury.

Yale collected 18 points, while New York University's defending champions got only 17. Colgate and Georgetown were next with 15 each, as Al Blozis finished his college career unbeaten in the shot and discus, and Hugh Short nosed out Colgate's favored Al Diebolt in the quarter to give Georgetown all of its points.

Only Meet Record

Blozis established the only record as his qualifying mark of 55ft. 4⅞in., in the shot stood up as a new meet standard. He won the discus with a toss of 160ft. 3⅞in.

Leslie MacMitchell's failure to finish in the money in defense of his half-mile crown gave New York University's title hopes a jolt. He could do no better than sixth after coming from behind in the stretch to win the mile for the third-straight year, beating Don Burnham of Dartmouth in the good time of 4:12.2.

As an added attraction Greg Rice, the world's ranking distance runner, and Gil Dodds, divinity student from Boston, renewed their two-mile feud but it was no contest, Rice, after either trailing by a few yards or setting the pace for a mile and three quarters, cut loose with a last quarter sprint that left Dodds 50 yards back at the finish line. The time was 9:02.5.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Cronin	29	4	12	2	11	.414
Doerr	146	19	54	3	39	.370
Pesky	161	32	55	0	14	.342
Williams	153	46	52	15	55	.340
Newsome	40	4	13	0	5	.325
Di Maggio	174	36	54	3	13	.310
Tabor	165	22	47	0	21	.285
Foxx	100	15	27	3	14	.270
Fox	135	23	36	0	26	.267
Peacock	88	6	22	0	6	.250
Lupien	46	3	9	0	1	.196
Conroy	66	7	12	1	7	.197
Finney	51	8	8	0	2	.157
Campbell	4	1	0	0	0	.000

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Tobin	30	7	14	5	8	.350
Lombardi	98	14	33	0	17	.337
Klutts	72	8	21	0	11	.292
Roberge	7	1	2	0	0	.286
Fernandes	186	24	53	3	24	.285
Miller	187	20	51	4	17	.273
Holmes	180	13	48	2	10	.267
Wasner	124	19	33	0	14	.266
Ross	46	6	12	2	6	.261
Gremp	64	7	16	2	7	.250
West	133	16	33	6	17	.248
Cuccinello	41	1	10	0	4	.244
Sisti	123	23	29	4	13	.236
Demaree	101	9	23	1	13	.228
Cooney	84	12	17	0	2	.202
Masi	20	6	3	0	3	.150

Fuchs to Beaumont

DETROIT, June 1 (AP)—The Detroit Tigers have announced that pitcher Charley Fuchs, victim of a seven-run inning Saturday against the Chicago White Sox, has been sent on option to Beaumont of the Texas League. He is to replace Les Mueller, who recently left Beaumont to enlist in the Army.

Eastern College Track Champions

By the Associated Press

New York

Champions crowned in the outdoor 1942 Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. track and field championships:

X—100 Yard Dash—Norwood Ewell, Penn State.
X—220 Yard Dash—Norwood Ewell, Penn State.
440-Yard Run—Hugh Short, Georgetown.
880 Yard Run—Lynn Radcliffe, Syracuse.
X—Mile—Leslie MacMitchell, New York University.
X—Two Mile—Bob Nichols, Rhode Island State.
Mile Relay—Colgate.
120 Yard High Hurdles—Walter Hall, Tufts.
X—220 Yard Low Hurdles—Harold Stickel, Pittsburgh.
Hammer Throw—Ed Styrna, New Hampshire.
X—Shot Put, Al Blozis, Georgetown.
X—Broad Jump—Norwood Ewell, Penn State.
High Jump—A. Richmond Morcom, New Hampshire.
Pole Vault—Tie, A. Richmond Morcom, New Hampshire, Theodore Wonch, Mich. State, Joseph Bakura, Penn State.
Javelin Throw—Ed Styrna, New Hampshire.
X—Discus Throw—Al Blozis, Georgetown.
Team Champion—Penn State.

X (Denotes retained championship).

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MENNEN

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. CLEVELAND
Seats at Filene's Men's Store . . . Hub. 2195

Commerce and Finance

Navy Executive Warns Congress May Act on State Barriers

Business and Industry

Arnold Asserts Standard Tries To 'Cover Up'

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold charged today that Standard Oil (New Jersey) had tried to "cover up and mislead" a Senate committee concerning what he called Standard's "full marriage" to I. G. Farben, huge German chemical trust.

His allegations were contained in a statement sent to the special Senate committee investigating the defense program, which supplemented previous testimony by Justice Department officials.

Sees Attempt to Mislead

Laying heavy emphasis on Standard's operations in synthetic rubber, Mr. Arnold declared specifically that Standard attempted to mislead the special Senate committee investigating national defense as to:

"1. The information it received from I. G. Farben on buna rubber;

"2. The information it gave our own Government on synthetic rubber;

"3. Its failure to disclose to the State Department the I. G. Farben control over synthetic rubber;

"4. Its deliberate attempt to frustrate the development of a synthetic rubber program in this country, unless Standard were allowed to dominate it; and

"5. Its continuing relationship with I. G. Farben."

Mr. Arnold said he was presenting today's supplemental statement in reply to Standard's denial "through the press and over the radio and through a special report to its customers" of Mr. Arnold's testimony before the committee March 26.

As in his previous testimony, Mr. Arnold repeated that "in fairness to the defendants I think I should say that there is no alliance with German interests from unpatriotic motives."

"The sole motive," he declared, "was an attempt on the part of Standard Oil to get a protected market, to eliminate independent competition, and, finally, to restrict world production in order to maintain that production."

Charges Withholding of Truth

Declaring that "I do not believe that Standard has fulfilled its obligation to this committee to tell the truth about its cartel arrangement," Mr. Arnold presented further allegations concerning the company's operations in gasoline.

"Standard," he declared, "did not tell the committee that a program desired by the United States Army for the development of fuels which would have put our Army ahead of the rest of the world 'as regards performance of their fighting equipment' was contrary to Standard's obligations to I. G. Farben.

"It did not tell the committee that the Assistant Secretary of State had to threaten to blacklist the Standard subsidiary before the shipment of gasoline to the Axis airlines was stopped."

Mr. Arnold said in March that under a cartel agreement Standard delivered aviation gasoline to the Italian transatlantic line operating to Brazil. This was before United States entry into the war.

Chas. Pfizer Plans First Financing

NEW YORK (AP)—George A. Anderson, President of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., 93-year-old chemical concern, announced the company had completed plans for the first public financing in its history, including the sale of more than $5,000,000 of new common stock.

Mr. Anderson said the company's ownership had been confined thus far to employees.

The recapitalization plan called for retirement of bank debt and preferred stock with proceeds of the common stock sale, and addition of $1,000,000 or more to working capital. The old common stock holdings of the estate of Emile Pfizer, son of the founder, also would be purchased and retired.

F. Eberstadt & Co. headed an underwriting group which planned to distribute the new stock.

Mr. Anderson's announcement said 240,000 shares of common stock would be filed soon with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Upon completion of the program the company would have an outstanding capitalization of 500,000 shares of $1 par common stock, the announcement said.

Sharp Decrease Seen In Tin Plate Output

CLEVELAND (AP)—Reduction in tin allocations will cause a sharp drop in tin plate production during the second half of this year, daily Metal Trade reported.

"Thus far, output of plate has been running about 70 per cent of last year's figure," the trade publication continued. "A good first quarter has been followed by reduced output during the second quarter, and sharp curtailment is expected after July 1.

"Tin has been doled out at a fairly good pace during the first half because it is during that period the bulk of plate for the domestic crop is produced. Stocks on hand now are heavy, both in mill warehouses and in the hands of canmakers and packers. From now on, output will be confined to the needs of late packs plus export demand. During the fourth quarter production is expected to be sustained almost entirely by export tonnage."

Takes War Job

© Harris & Ewing

Bernard Baruch

Baruch Takes Official Job In Advisory Capacity

WASHINGTON (AP)—Bernard Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board in the last war, has taken his first official job in this one as adviser on the Army's $30,000,000,000 ordnance program.

The War Department announced that Mr. Baruch and three industrial leaders would serve as a voluntary advisory staff to Major General Levin H. Campbell, Jr., who becomes Chief of Ordnance.

The others are K. T. Keller, President of the Chrysler Corporation, President Benjamin F. Fairless of the United States Steel Corporation and Louis H. Brown, head of the Johns-Manville Corporation.

Mr. Campbell said "Mr. Baruch is recognized internationally as an authority on industrial warfare and has made marked contributions to industrial mobilization in the current war."

Farmers to Protest Government Price Control Policies

WASHINGTON, May 29 (AP)—Officials of four major farm organizations gathered here today to draft a protest against government price control policies as they affect some important agricultural commodities.

They represented the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, the National Cooperative Council, and the National Farmers' Union.

One of the officials, Albert S. Goss, Master of the National Grange, asserted the price control policies threatened to curtail the production of many food products essential to the war effort.

Declaring that the Government was following "the most blundering policy possible" in its efforts to control agricultural prices, Mr. Goss said price ceilings on many processed products were insufficient to permit processors to pay farmers enough to meet "rising labor and production costs."

Mr. Goss said commodities most seriously affected included vegetable, berry, and fruit crops for canning. The Agriculture Department has asked for a sharp increase in the production of these commodities to meet needs of the military forces and lend-lease requirements.

"Unless something is done quickly to assure farmers just prices," said Mr. Goss, "production will fall below those needs and serious shortages will result."

Bank Clearings 8 P. C. Above 1941

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings during the past week were smaller than in the previous week although still 8.3 per cent above the comparable period of 1941, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Twenty-four major United States cities showed an aggregate turnover of $6,932,344,000, or 8 per cent less than in the preceding week. A year ago the volume was $6,403,491,000.

New York transactions at $3,615,223,000 were off 7.3 per cent from the preceding week but 1.2 per cent greater than 1941. The total for the 23 other cities was 16.3 per cent ahead of last year.

WPB Releases Lumber For Grain Storage Bins

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has modified its lumber "freeze" order to permit construction of storage bins for the nation's bumper spring wheat crop.

At the same time, however, Arthur T. Upson, chief of the WPB lumber branch, cautioned that "for the next several months, construction lumber will not be generally available for civilian purposes."

Mr. Upson's statement was interpreted here as indicating that WPB probably would extend its original 60-day freeze which prohibits large lumber mills from selling their softwood construction lumber to anyone except the Army, Navy and Maritime Commission.

Shipbuilding Firms' Sales Up $24 Million

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The rapid expansion of American shipbuilding since the outbreak of the European war was shown in figures just released by the Securities and Exchange Commission which reported combined sales of five companies alone jumped $24,000,000 in 1940.

The report, one of a series in a survey of American listed corporations, said the combined assets of the five shipbuilding companies totaled $53,000,000 at the end of 1940 as compared with $39,000,000 at the end of 1939. Sales jumped from $57,000,000 in 1939 to $81,000,000 in 1940.

Profits Increase

The companies named were the American Ship Building Company, New York Shipbuilding Corporation, Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, Electric Boat Company and the Bath Iron Works Corporation.

Combined net profits of the group totaled $6,800,000 in 1940 as compared with $2,500,000 in 1939, equivalent to 8.4 per cent and 4.4 per cent respectively of sales. Total dividends were $2,100,000 for 1940 against $600,000 for 1939.

In the allied field of engine and turbine manufacturing, the SEC reported combined sales of eight corporations rose from $46,000,000 in 1939 to $59,000,000 in 1940, while net profits totaled $5,200,000 in 1940 against $3,300,000 in 1939, equal to 8.8 per cent and 7.1 per cent of sales.

Assets Increase

The combined assets of these eight enterprises were $50,000,000 at the end of 1940 against $39,000,000 in 1939. Total dividend payments for 1940 were $2,800,000 and $2,200,000 in 1939.

For 11 companies manufacturing lumber and lumber products, the commission reported combined sales of $107,000,000 in 1940 compared with $94,000,000 in 1939 and net profit for 1940 of $7,100,000 against $6,000,000 in 1939. Combined assets increased $3,000,000 to $95,000,000 in 1940.

For eight firms manufacturing cement, combined sales in 1940 amounted to $67,000,000 against $61,000,000 in 1939 while combined net profit rose from $8,000,000 in 1939 to $8,300,000 in 1940. Combined assets increased in 1940 to $144,000,000 from $142,000,000 in 1939.

Underwriters Say No War Plants Fires To Date Incendiary

NEW YORK (AP)—Of the numerous fires in war plants in the past six months none was of incendiary origin so far as could be determined, the National Board of Underwriters said today through its committee on incendiarism and arson.

The committee's report, read at the board's annual meeting, said there had been "one or two abortive (incendiary) attempts, which did no damage, by persons of unbalanced mentality."

Asserting there was small fear of incendiarism, the report said:

"The large increase in employment and the resulting comparatively high average earnings, together with the increasing value of commodities of all types, have tended to lessen fires for profit.

"So far the number of incendiary fires is believed to have been somewhat below normal and the effect of war conditions to date has been to lessen rather than to increase cases of arson."

Another committee report estimated the value of property destroyed by fire in this country in 1941 at $303,895,000, an increase of 6 per cent over 1940 and the greatest loss since 1932.

But viewed from the economic background of a tremendously expanded industrial activity, new factories, and huge production, the committee said the increased fire loss is "not a cause for undue concern."

Plumbing Fixtures Output Restricted

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has prohibited production after June 20 of various plumbing fixtures commonly used in homes and commercial establishments.

The list includes bathroom and laundry sinks, foot baths, drinking fountains, water closet bowls, frost closets, and tanks for water closets or urinals.

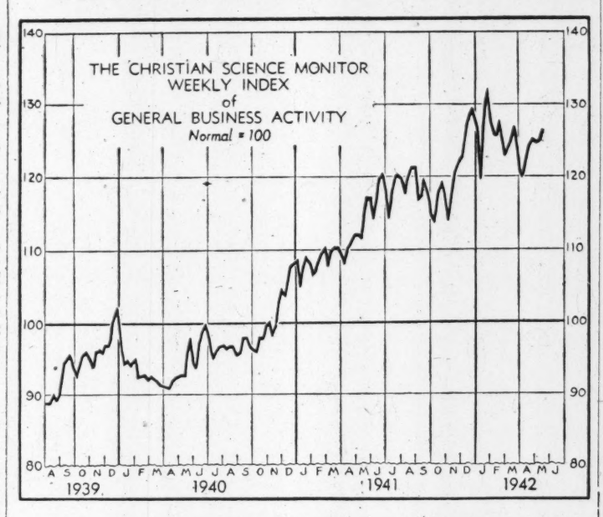
At the same time, the board limited the amount of iron and steel which may be used in septic tanks, shower stalls and receptors, plaster interceptors, and grease interceptors.

Officials estimated the restrictions would save about 46,000 tons of iron and 7,200 tons of steel annually. Accurate estimates of present stocks of the items banned after June 20 were not available, but WPB said it was believed that about 250,000 of each of the essential items were on hand—enough to satisfy necessary requirements for some time.

No. American Reduces Debt

NEW YORK (AP)—The North American Co. announced it would redeem on June 27 the balance of its outstanding 4 per cent debentures, due 1959, in the amount of $1,813,000, at 103¼ and accrued interest. With the retirement, the company said it will have reduced its debenture indebtedness by $25,337,000 since April 15 last year, to $44,663,000 from $70,000,000.

Monitor Index of Business Shows Further Gain in Week



An advance in The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity during the week ended May 23 reflected gains in the three components. The increase carried the index to the level of 126.6 (prel.) for the week, the highest in two months. This compared with 125.0 for the previous week and 117.3 for the week ended May 24, 1941.

Miscellaneous railway freight countered seasonal expectations with a slight upturn. Electric power production, which usually levels off at this time preparatory to a seasonal upturn, showed a fair advance to the best level since early March.

Check transactions as recorded by the figure for bank debits outside New York City rebounded somewhat more sharply than usual for the week.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	May 23* 1942	May 16 1942	May 24 1941
Combined index	126.6	125.0	117.3
Bk debits outside NYC	139.7	136.8	120.3
Elec power production	115.8	115.0	110.2
Misc carloadings	124.3	123.3	121.3

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The slight rise of the stock market averages last week appeared to confirm no important trend or to set any new one. The extremely mixed nature of the market was shown by the fact that Chrysler and General Motors made new 1942 highs while Bethlehem made a new low for the year. Airplanes were up on the London conference to carry the war by air to the continent, but oils were down on further news of operating losses due to gasoline rationing.

Commonwealth and Southern preferred was down 3½ points on deferment of the dividend, on which $21.75 is now due, but rails were up on the Pennsylvania's continuance of the dollar rate, though apparently indifferent to the excellent April earnings. In general dividend cuts and further unfavorable first-quarter earnings comparisons with last year seemed to have been largely discounted in the averages.

Rationing Freight Looms

Transport continued the major problem of the war economy. The railroads now expect to have a fairly clear idea how much demand for passenger traffic will be increased by gasoline rationing, and talk continues of the rationing of freight car space next fall. Everyone is against it because it would amount to a whole priorities system by itself set down on the palimpsest of the present system, for if a manufacturer could not get cars to take away his product he might as well not produce it.

The railroads are already preparing to refuse grain shipments unless they know a place for them, but they have no authority to ration cars or to say that "this firm may have cars but that firm may not." That must, if necessary, be said by the Office of Defense Transport. Meantime difficulties persist in the program of conserving rubber in local deliveries. Fourteen thousand milk drivers in New York City threaten to walk out if the milk companies institute every-other-day distribution.

Daily delivery developed when the milk would not keep so long as today and folks did not have so many refrigerators or as good ones. On the other hand, of course, modernization of milk distribution methods stands to save the companies considerable money and lose the milk-drivers considerable jobs.

Stop Pirating of Labor

Another important development affecting labor were the new order that war plant operators must hire through the U. S. Employment Office. This is to stop pirating of labor, and so to prevent bidding up of wages. Favorable to labor, on the other hand, was a WLB grant of a wage increase to men in a non-defense plant on the significant argument that this was necessary to keep the men from being bid away to the war industries. Implications of the above two things run in opposite directions.

News was released that Chrysler is building a monster one-story plant in Chicago. The fence around it is reported to be four miles long, which would make the plant cover a square mile, or 640 acres. This plant has been mentioned in Pullman club cars for some time and many newspaper men knew about it before they told.

Post-war hopes continue to tangle with the war program as farm representatives continue angling for new synthetic rubber plants in the grain belt and the President signed a bill for $600,000,000 more of war housing funds designed to make the home construction around the big new plants more permanent. It seems likely that these plants will be converted after the war and continued in operation, not simply abandoned. Another angle on the post-war outlook is that the current trend toward centralized control of such things as rubber, sugar, manpower, etc., is not likely to be relaxed quickly.

Subsidies Appear Needed

Though the bill to give the huge subsidy powers was stopped, it appears unlikely that price control can be maintained without such subsidies to the higher-cost producers. Shortages now appear in sight in two more chronically "over-produced" industries, lumber and anthracite.

The steel industry's continued operation round 99 per cent indicates somebody deserves credit for getting in scrap steel. But if there were plenty of it the industry would probably go to well over 100 per cent on normal capacity. The Wall Street Journal gives the ship score this year as so far 215 ships sunk in U. S. waters against only 140 delivered from U. S. shipyards.

In the Government bond market the Federal Reserve has resumed open-market buying. Washington put out hints that it would soon take some action to prevent the decline in excess reserves from having any adverse effect on treasury financing, and some more specific announcement is now not far away. The $50,000 limit on series F and G war bonds has been raised to $100,000 effective July 1 and 150 Wall Street salesmen are now out to push sales to the buyers of these issues. It ought not to be hard, but on the other hand the pay is zero.

Packing Concerns Indicted by Court

SIOUX CITY, Iowa (AP)—Charging violation of the Sherman antitrust law, a federal grand jury has returned indictments against three major packing companies and three officials of the firms.

Judge John Caskie Collett of Jefferson City, Mo., received the final report of the jury here.

The firms indicted are Armour & Co., Cudahy Packing Company and Swift & Co., and the individuals, Floyd M. Sherwood, executive in charge of hog buying for the Armour firm; F. W. Hoffman, Cudahy buyer, and Frank E. Knutzen in charge of hog buying for Swift & Co. All three men have headquarters in Chicago.

The indictments charge "conspiracy to share receipts on hog sales from the Sioux City livestock market." The firms are accused of dividing hog sales, with Armour and Cudahy firms receiving 40 per cent and Swift & Co., 20 per cent of the hogs.

Department Store Sales Drop First Time in 1942

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said that department store sales fell below last year's pace for the first time in 1942 during the week ended May 23.

Giving no explanation for this decline, the board estimated that with the country as a whole, sales were 2 per cent less than in the corresponding week last year.

In the week ended May 16, sales had been 5 per cent above a year ago, and in the four weeks ended May 23 sales averaged 4 per cent more than in a similar period last year.

The week was the one in which government price ceilings became effective on most items that people eat or wear, but no statement was made about the possible connection of this factor.

Only the Richmond and San Francisco areas reported increases.

Hearst Omits Dividend

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Directors of Hearst Consolidated Publications, Inc., voted not to pay the dividend normally payable June 15, on Class A stock.

States Warned To Cut Trade Restrictions

WASHINGTON (AP) — A Navy complaint that state trade barriers are impeding the war effort brought warnings from Capitol Hill that unless the states take steps to remove them, Congress will step in immediately.

The complaints came from James V. Forrestal, Undersecretary of the Navy, who told majority leader McCormack (D) of Massachusetts that trouble had been encountered with truck movements in Maine and Iowa and with shipping in coastal waters along the Atlantic Seaboard.

Trucks carrying vital war supplies in Maine and Iowa were halted by local officers because they were overweight in Iowa and carried no Maine license tags in that State, Mr. Forrestal wrote Mr. McCormack. In both cases, he said, delays were occasioned.

Along the Atlantic Seaboard, Mr. Forrestal asserted, vessels have faced delays while waiting for pilot changes when moving from the waters of one state into another. They had been instructed to use these waters as a safety measure.

Legislation to allow the Interstate Commerce Commission to lay down uniform regulations on matters such as truck weights and lengths is pending in both the Senate and the House. It has not been pushed because members believed a recent conference of state governors to discuss the state barriers would produce the desired results.

"If it becomes apparent that the states aren't going to do anything and prefer to slow down the war effort rather than waive some of their regulations, it is the duty of Congress to take immediate action," one influential member of the House Interstate Commerce Committee said. "And the time for the states to co-operate is right now."

Persons close to Mr. McCormack said the majority leader proposed to seek early Congressional action on the legislation in view of the delay of the states in remedying the situation.

DES MOINES, Iowa (AP)—The office of Governor George A. Wilson said Iowa truck weight regulations have been liberalized since trucks hauling Navy materials reportedly were halted in this state April 3 and 4.

On April 26, the governor's office said, Gov. Wilson issued a proclamation "raising the weight ceilings materially."

The liberalizing move was commended by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, the governor's secretary said.

U. S. Manufacturers Urged to Produce, Ask Questions Later

CHICAGO (AP)—A policy of maintaining war production first and asking questions later was urged upon manufacturers by J. S. Knowlson, director of industry operations of the War Production Board.

In an address prepared for delivery before the National Association of Manufacturers and the Illinois Manufacturers Association, Mr. Knowlson acknowledged there would be some unclear or conflicting orders. He said, however, all were made with the aim of speeding war production and channeling into production at the most urgent places every ounce of available materials.

"If you think those orders fail and don't help accomplish that end, ask for an interpretation," he advised. "If you have doubts and feel you must act, do it. Tell us what you have done, and ask our approval. But don't stop war production.

"No man yet has been punished for accidental or technical violation of an order. If at any time you think you have been misjudged, carry your case to the highest court, but don't stop war production."

Mr. Knowlson urged each listener having war work to make it a personal project to find at least five more subcontractors.

Tea, Coffee Quotas Enlarged by WPB

WASHINGTON, May 29 (AP)—The War Production Board granted additional tea and coffee quotas today to more than 60 defense areas whose populations had increased by 10 per cent or more in the past year because of war activities.

The action authorized coffee roasters and tea packers to deliver "relief quotas," to dealers in the named areas, in addition to the regular quotas assigned under the coffee and tea conservation orders. The latter orders restrict deliveries to 50 per cent of the tea sold last year and 75 per cent of the coffee.

The "relief quota" system will permit designated areas to get an increase over the basic quota.

Mexican Sugar Output Seen High

NEW YORK—Sugar production in Mexico during the current 1941-42 season is expected to reach an all time high with approximately 400,000 long tons, raw value, as against 315,000 tons manufactured last season, according to Lamborn & Company. The previous high was established in 1939 when the yield totaled 322,000 tons.

Takes New Post

Leonard G. Blumenschine

Elected President of Hecker Products Corp., succeeding Guy Lemmon, resigned. Mr. Blumenschine will continue as President of Best Foods, Inc., in which Hecker Products holds a 71 per cent stock interest.

Commodity Prices Increase Slightly In Week of May 23

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.2 per cent during the week ended May 23, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

Except for sharp increases in certain farm products and foods which are not controlled under the Office of Price Administration General Maximum Price Regulation, average prices for commodities in primary markets remained comparatively steady during the week.

The index increase during the week, caused by the advance in prices for farm products and foods, brought the all-commodity index to the highest point reached earlier in the month.

At 98.7 per cent of the 1926 average, the index is 16 per cent higher than at this time last year.

(1926=100) Commodity grps	May 23 1942	May 16 1942	P.C. Changes to May 23 '42 from May 16 1942	May 24 1941
All commodities	*98.7	*98.5	+ 0.2	+16.1
Farm products	104.8	104.3	+ 0.5	+35.6
Foods	99.1	98.2	+ 0.9	+24.7
Hides & leather	119.2	119.8	— 0.5	+11.5
Textile products	97.2	97.3	— 0.1	+17.2
Fuel & light mtls	78.9	78.8	+ 0.1	+ 3.5
Metal & products	*104.0	*104.0		+ 5.9
Bldg materials	110.0	110.1	— 0.1	+ 9.5
Chem & allied	97.3	97.3		+15.6
Housefurnish gs	104.6	104.6		+13.1
Misc commod	90.2	90.2		+13.2
Raw materials	99.8	98.9	+ 0.9	+24.9
Semimnfd atcls	92.8	92.8		+ 7.3
Manufact prods	*99.2	*99.3	— 0.1	+13.4
Com othe- than farm products	*97.4	*97.2	+ 0.2	+12.3
Com other than farm and foods	*95.9	*95.9		+ 9.4

*Preliminary

Steel Output Continues At 99 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States continued at 99 per cent of mill capacity during the past week, the same level as during the like week last year, according to the magazine Steel.

"Improvement in inventory control by War Production Board shows better distribution for essential purposes, reflected by closer balance between requests for steel plates and tonnages being allocated. June allocations show the best relationship yet attained and it is believed that by mid-autumn plate production will meet all rated requirements, although not much capacity expansion is expected by that time.

Delivery Control

"Allocations and directives are assuming a leading position in controlling delivery of steel, congestion in A-1-a priority being such that this rating has lost much of its meaning and value.

"Mills which have been accepting nothing below top rating now in some cases have so much tonnage on directives that they are unable to promise delivery on any rating. Others are able to continue taking business for definite shipment on higher priorities, but the margin is constantly narrowing.

"A Chicago mill can offer bars at A-1-i and billets at A-1-f. An eastern sheetmaker has some tonnage available at A-1-c. A large producer of diversified products in the East has filled its June schedule from A-1-a ratings, including its bessemer output.

"Various adjustments are being made by Office of Price Administration to meet conditions and serve the industry better. Warehouses are allowed to deliver without rated orders, fence and barbed wire, poultry netting, fence posts, gates, staples, and corrugated roofing and siding, adding to the list which formerly included nails, bale ties and small pipe. Tacoma, Wash., and Sioux Falls, S. D., have been announced as distribution centers for iron and steel warehouse products.

Urge Scrap Reserves

"The scrap industry is aided by amendments allowing scrap five feet long to be sold as No. 2 heavy melting steel and removing restrictions on accumulating large inventory.

"War Production Board urges scrap consumers to use every effort to build reserves this summer for winter use, limit on inventory being removed as an aid. This is done to insure against slackening in collections following any hint of lessened demand.

"Flow of scrap material is consistently adequate for all current needs and in some cases is reaching consumers in volume that taxes handling facilities."

COMING IN THE Weekly Magazine Section of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section of June 6, 1942

TOTAL WAR FOR TOTAL PEACE — By Nathanael H. and Ruth H. Engle
An appraisal of the American people's obligations in the war and after and a Decalogue of Duties for Civilians.

AMERICA GOES TO CHURCH — By Genevieve Richmond
A factual report on trends in church membership and attendance based on the recent U. S. Census of Religious Bodies.

THE LITTLE PEOPLE GO ALL OUT — By Richard Joel
They were very little people, the author tells us, but they wanted to do their part. See how nobly they succeeded.

AMERICAN PRISONERS IN JAPAN — By Randall Gould
What about the American citizens, missionaries, government workers, business folk being detained by the Japanese? He tells us.

INTERVIEW WITH A GRASSHOPPER — By Pearl Strachan
The Grasshopper shows which way the wind is blowing down in Boston's famous open-air market district.

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MS-133

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Friday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	300,000
Previous day's sales	247,870
1942 volume to date	44,318,313
1941 volume to date	53,109,289

Stock Market Steady; Early Rally Falters

NEW YORK, June 1 (AP)—An early rally in today's stock market, credited partly to more hopeful war news, failed to follow through with any appreciable strength and initial gains running to a point or so were reduced in many cases after mid-day.

Mild bidding inspiration was derived from the big week-end aerial blast at Cologne and the belief this might be a beginning of greater smashes at the Nazis.

Dealings slackened, with transfers for the full proceedings around 300,000 shares.

Business and tax problems remained as persistent brakes for buyers, however, and the inability of the list to push ahead in the wake of a good opening was given as the reason for some lightening of commitments. It was recalled that the recovery swing which got under way in the latter part of April had raised the Associated Press average of 60 stocks about 2 points during May. It was suggested that it might take a lot of optimistic happenings to keep the forward swing going and, as one broker said, bullish events such as the Cologne drive hardly could be expected every day.

Steels backed away from their forenoon run-up. Rails were mostly lower. Modest advances were well distributed as the session approached the finish, but there were plenty of laggards.

Up most of the time were Chrysler and Montgomery Ward, which went into new high ground for the year; Allied Chemical, Westinghouse, American Telephone, Sears Roebuck, Anaconda, Dow Chemical and American Airlines. Numerous issues were unchanged or up only a shade at the last.

Inclined to falter were U. S. Steel, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, Boeing and United Aircraft.

Bonds Irregularly Lower

The bond market turned irregularly lower today as offerings increased in a number of rails and bidding was scarce in other groups.

Going into the final hour several trading favorites were off a point or more while the general corporate list presented a spotty appearance.

Issues joining the downward drift in late dealings included Curtis Publishing 3s, Central Pacific first 4s and Chicago & North Western general 5s.

Slightly higher most of the time were Western Union 5s, Standard Oil (N. J.) 2¾s, International Hydro-Electric 6s, Missouri Pacific 5s, New Haven collateral 6s, Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, and St. Paul 5s.

Moving narrowly either way with the main tendency down were Southern Pacific 4½s, United Stockyards 4¼s, Reading 4½s, Illinois Central 4¾s, New York Central 5s, Northern Pacific 6s, and Consumers Power 3¼s.

U. S. Governments kept in the background in quiet dealings on the stock exchange and over the counter.

A few South American loans, including Sao Paulo stamped 7s and Uruguay 3¾s, were among foreign dollar bonds moving up.

Contempt of Court Decision Affirmed

ST. LOUIS, June 1 (AP) — The Eighth United States Circuit Court of Appeals today affirmed the convictions of Tom pendergast, R. Emmet O'Malley and A. L. McCormack on contempt of court charges growing out of Missouri's 12-year old fire insurance rate compromise.

The three men were convicted by a 3-judge Federal District Court in 1941 after the same court revoked its approval of a compromise made in 1935, returning to 139 insurance companies 80 per cent of approximately $10,000,000 in impounded funds representing disputed rate increase. Policy holders receiced 20 uer cent.

Pendergast and O'Malley were sentenced to two years' imprisonment each, and McCormack was placed on probation for two years.

Grain Prices Are Off Sharply Today

CHICAGO, June 1 (AP)—Market uncertainties, lack of demand, excellent crops prospects, shortage of storage facilities and pending farm legislation combined today to force alil grain futures prices sharply lower, in several instances to new low seasonal levels.

All deliveries of wheat lost more than 2 cents just before the close on renewed activity by sellers. Weakness of cotton futures also was a factor. There were reports of selling here which was regarded as against purchases at Minneapolis.

London Market Is Quiet and Firm

LONDON, June 1 (AP)—The stock market closed a quiet day on a firm note.

Industrials and rails maintained early gains. Oils, rubbers and tea shares improved. South African golds were in some demand. British Government funds edged upward.

Holstein-Friesian Sets Milk Record

SEATTLE (AP)—Carnation Ormsby Madcap Fayne, a nine-year-old Holstein-Friesian cow, set a world's record for milk production, 41,943.4 pounds in one year, Carnation Farm officials reported. She gave a daily average of 115 pounds, or 55 quarts, and on one peak day gave 146.8 pounds, or approximately 70 quarts. Her production equaled that of nine ordinary cows.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	3	40	40	40	M'y29
48¾	43	Acme Stl 2)	2	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ¾
7½	5½	Adams Ex.60g	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
20½	19	Adams-Mi (1)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	M'y15
11¾	10	Addressog ½e	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	8	31⅞	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
2½	1¾	Alaska Juneau	6	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
⅜	1/16	Alleghany Cp	4	3/16	3/16	3/16	+ 1/16
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	6	4¼	4	4	M'y29
6	3½	All'gpf$30ww	2	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	M'y28
17	9½	Alleg pr pf	1	10	10	10	M'y29
22¾	16⅛	Alleg L S .85e	3	17	17	17	M'y29
5⅛	3⅝	Allen Ind (1)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ¼
49	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	1	129	129	129	+1
12⅛	10	Allied Kid (1)	2	10	10	10	M'y27
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mi ½e	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
6⅛	4	Allied St .30e	7	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
81	65½	Allied St pf 5	1	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	22	Allis-CM ¼e	12	24	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ⅓e	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅜
1½	1/16	Amal Leather	1	1/16	1/16	1/16	M'y28
18⅞	15⅝	Amal Lpf1½g	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Apr11
56	43	Amerada Pet 2	6	49	48¾	49	+1¼
23⅝	19	Am A Ch 1.20	1	20	20	20	— ½
48¼	25¼	Am Airl 1½g	7	33¼	32¾	33	+ ⅜
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk N .30e	1	7	7	7	M'y28
5¼	3⅝	Am Bosch ¼e	4	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	M'y28
33	23	Am Br Sh ¼e	1	25	25	25	
1¾	1⅛	Am Cable & R	5	1½	1½	1½	
65¼	46⅝	Am Can (4)	9	64⅞	64¼	64⅞	+ ⅞
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	161	161	161	M'y20
33	20	Am Car & Fdy	2	22¾	22½	22½	
73¾	55½	Am C-Fpf1¾e	1	59	59	59	
20½	16	Am Ch&C 1e	1	17	16⅜	16⅜	M'y29
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	106	105	105	M'y29
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	82¾	82¾	82¾	M'y28
5⅜	3⅞	Am Colortype	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'y27
9¾	7½	Am Comm Al	18	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
22¾	15¼	Am Cry Su 1e	4	16	16	16	— ⅜
⅞	⅜	Am Ecaus Til	5	¾	¾	¾	M'y28
6	3¼	Am Europ .40g	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'y27
19¼	16¾	Am Exp't ½e	6	17	17	17	
⅝	⅜	Am & For Pow	1	1/16	1/16	1/16	M'y23
24½	16¼	AFP$6pf .60k	6	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	M'y29
28	18⅞	AFP$7pf .70k	6	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
2⅝	1½	Am & F P 2pf		2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'y22
32	25⅝	Am-H SS 1½e	7	26½	25⅝	26½	M'y27
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	6	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
36	33½	Am HL pf (3)	1	36	36	36	M'y25
46⅛	36⅞	Am Hm P 2.40	4	44	44	44	M'y25
2	1⅛	Am Ice	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
31	25	Am Ice pf	1	31	31	31	M'y29
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	6	3	3	3	M'y29
7	6	Am Inv III .80	1	6	6	6	M'y 9
10¼	6⅝	Am Locom'tive	6	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
89½	69¾	Am Lo pf 3½zk	1	69¾	69¾	69¾	M'y29
11½	9½	Am M&F .40e	15	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
5¼	4	Am M & Met	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	M'y29
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	4	17¼	17	17	M'y29
1/16	⅛	Am Pow & Lt	1	½	½	½	
26¼	15⅛	APL$6pf2½ak	2	20	20	20	M'y29
22	12½	APL$5pf2.19k	3	17⅛	16¾	17⅛	M'y29
4⅞	3¾	Am R&S .15e	46	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
12	9½	Am Ro M ½e	4	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
6	¾	Am Saf R ¼e	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
8	6¾	Am Seat (1g)	1	8	8	8	M'y29
43	35½	Am Smelt (2)	6	36¾	36½	36½	+ ½
147	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	133	133	133	M'y20
34¼	29	Am Snf 1.60e	2	31	31	31	M'y27
20⅞	16½	Am Stl Fdr 1e	4	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
12	9⅜	Am Stores ½e	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	M'y28
8¾	7½	Am Stov 1.20	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	M'y28
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
97½	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	— ¼
21½	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	M'y27
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	22	115⅞	115⅛	115⅜	
49¾	33½	Am Tob 1¾e	1	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	+ ⅜
50¾	34⅞	Am To B 1¾e	8	43¾	43	43¾	+ ⅜
143⅜	120	Am Tob pf (6)	3	129	129	129	M'y28
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	7	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ¼
27	22	Am Viscose 1e	33	26¼	25¾	26¼	+ ½
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	4	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	M'y27
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
70¼	41¼	Am WW 1pf 6	1	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	M'y27
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	1	4	4	4	M'y29
76⅜	55⅜	Am Wool pf 2k	1	56	56	56	
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
50	43½	Am Z ppf2½zk	1	40	40	40	M'y25
28⅝	22⅜	Anaconda (1e)	15	24¼	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅜
17	12⅜	Anchor H .15e	2	14½	14¼	14½	M'y21
10	7⅜	Andes Cop ¼e	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	M'y20
1¾	1	A P W Paper	6	1¾	1⅝	1¾	M'y26
35	27⅜	Arch-D M 1e	1	30	30	30	M'y29
111⅝	108½	Arm Del pf 7	1	109¾	109½	109½	
4⅛	2¾	Armour III	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
67½	51	Arm I pr pf 3k	2	52½	52½	52½	M'y28
66	53	Arm III pf	1	56	55¾	55¾	Apr25
26½	21	Armstr' C ½e	8	27	26¾	27	+ ½
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C (3ae)	1	6½	6½	6½	M'y22
4	2⅝	Artloom .15e	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	2	5	5	5	+ ⅛
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	M'y18
83	54	As DG2pf5¼k	1	54	54	54	M'y27
26	20	Associates I 2	1	25½	25½	25½	— ½
39	27½	Atch T&SF 2e	32	34½	33⅛	33⅛	—1⅜
70	60½	At T&SF pf 5	2	65	65	65	+ ¾
26	20¼	Atl Cst L 1g	3	21	20¼	20¼	— ¾
34	17	Atl G&WI 3g	2	17	17	17	M'y28
45½	33	At G&WI pf5g	1	35	35	35	M'y28
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .40e	19	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅜
109¼	100	Atl Refin pf 4	1	100½	100½	100½	+ ½
7	6⅜	Atlas Cp ¼ae	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	2	46¾	46¾	46¾	
70	43	Atlas Pw 1½e	2	44	44	44	M'y27
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k .30g	1	7	7	7	
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'y21
4½	2⅞	Aviat Cp .10e	10	3	2⅞	2⅞	

B

14¾	10½	Bald Loco ct	6	11	10¾	10¾	
4⅛	2¾	Balt & Ohio	4	4	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	1	5	5	5	
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
9⅞	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	5	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	2	5¼	5	5¼	M'y29
11½	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	8	8½	8½	8½	
18⅛	12¼	Bath Ir Wk 1e	13	13⅛	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
19½	15½	Bayuk Cig ¾e	9	20	19½	20	+ ⅝
24⅛	20	Beat Cream 1a	1	22	22	22	M'y28
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103½	103⅛	103⅛	Apr15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	75	75	75	
7⅜	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
16½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	3	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Av (2e)	8	30¼	30	30⅛	
14	9⅞	Benf Ind .40e	1	12¼	12	12¼	M'y29
52	46½	Ben In pf 2½	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	M'y28
24¼	17⅝	Best Co 1.60a	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
66⅞	49½	BethSteel 3e	15	52	50¾	50¾	— ¼
121	108⅛	Beth Stl pf 7	1	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	+1⅛
22½	18¾	Bigelow-S 1e	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	M'y26
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	1	17	17	17	— ⅝
7⅜	5⅜	Blaw-Kn .15e	6	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
14½	11¾	Bliss&Lau ¼e	4	11⅞	11¾	11¾	Apr30
21½	1 2/16	Boeing Airpl	11	14⅜	14	14	— ½
31¾	25	Bohn A&B (2)	1	26	26	26	— ⅞
17¼	13½	Bond Str 1.60	1	13½	13½	13½	M'y28
20⅝	18¾	Borden (.60e)	4	19	18¾	19	+ ⅛
24	19¾	Borg-War .40e	4	23⅜	23	23	— ¼
2⅛	1⅛	Boston&Maine	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'y15
30	25	Bower R B (3)	1	28	28	28	M'y23
18½	15	Brewing C ½e	1	15	15	15	M'y22
9¼	7½	Bridgep't Br 1	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
18⅞	15¼	Briggs Mf ⅓e	4	18	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
29½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	M'y28
43	30	Bristol 1.10e	1	32½	32½	32½	M'y29
1¼	1	Bkly & Q Tran	1	1/16	1/16	1/16	M'y26
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	5	1	1	1	M'y22
9¾	7	Bkl U Gas ¾ae	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	M'y27
35	28½	Brown Shoe (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	M'y15
14	9⅞	Bruns-Bal ½e	1	11½	11½	11½	M'y27
8⅞	6⅜	Bucyrus-E .15e	2	7	7	7	
34⅛	21¼	Budd Mfg	3	21¼	21¼	21¼	M'y29
3⅜	2¼	Budd Wh 1⅛e	2	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
15¾	11½	Bullard F .45e	3	12	11¾	12	M'y27
23	16¼	Bullard Co (2)	4	16¼	16¼	16¼	M'y27
26	19½	Bulova Wat(2)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	M'y29
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	M'y29
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾	1	54½	54	54½	M'y13
7½	6¼	Burr Add .30e	12	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ¼
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	4	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ¼
6¼	5⅛	Butler Br .60a	1	5½	5½	5½	M'y29
20¾	19⅝	Butler pf 1½	1	20	20	20	— ⅛
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ¼
6¾	6½	Byers (AM)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'y28
12¾	10	Byron J'k ½e	1	12	12	12	+ ¼

C

19¾	16½	Calif Pk 1½	2	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
50⅞	16½	Calif P pf 2½	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	Apr14
1¼	1/16	Callahan Z-Ld	6	1/16	1/16	1/16	— 1/16
7⅛	5⅞	Cal & Hecla 1	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
15½	11⅞	Campb Wy ½e	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	M'y27
12½	9½	Canada Dr .60	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pac	11	4¼	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
37½	29⅞	Cannon Ml ⅓e	3	30	30	30	M'y28
2¼	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'y21
27¾	23½	Carpenter S¾e	1	25½	25½	25½	M'y28
3	2¼	Carrier-G .05e	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
69	54¾	Case (JI)(7g)	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	+ ¾
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	10	32½	32	32⅜	— ⅛
21¼	15	Celanese ⅓e	8	19	18¾	19	+ ⅝
8¼	6⅛	Celotex (1)	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'y22
23⅝	16	Cent Agu 1½	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
2¼	1⅛	Cent Foundry	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'y29
3⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	2	2	2	M'y21
18	12½	Cen Violetta 1e	8	14½	13¾	14½	M'y29
3¼	2	Century Rib M	1		2	2	M'y25
31¾	27	Cerro de P 2e	3	29⅛	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
2¼	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
19	16¼	Chain Belt ¾e	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
17	14½	Champ Pa ⅓e		14⅞	14½	14½	M'y20
7½	5½	Checker Cab	6	7¼	6¼	6⅝	M'y29
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	60	30¼	30	30⅛	
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	90	90	90	+1
4	2¾	Ches Corp	2	3⅜	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Chi & E III	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'y28
5	3	Chi&E III A	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	Chi Gr West	2	1½	1½	1½	
13½	8⅞	Chi Gr W pf	2	9⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
5⅛	4⅛	Chi Mail ¼g	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	M'y27
17½	12⅛	Chi P Tool 1e	2	13⅝	12½	13½	+ ⅛
39¾	33	Chi Pt cv pf 3	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	M'y28
52	50	CPT pr pf 2½	1	50	50	50	
⅜	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y27
⅝	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	2	¼	¼	¼	M'y28
¾	¼	CRI & P 7pf	2	⅛	⅝	⅛	M'y29
11½	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
13¾	11½	Chickasha (1)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	M'y21
2¼	1½	Childs Co	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
60⅛	43⅞	Chrysler Cp 2e	32	60½	59⅝	60⅜	+ ¾
10¼	9	City I&F 1.20	8	10	9½	9⅞	— ⅛
2⅝	2⅛	City Stores	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y29
34½	29½	Clark Eq 1½e	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	M'y26
29	22	Clev Gr Br ¼e		22½	22½	22½	M'y20
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	3	34¼	33⅛	34¼	+1⅛
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 1¼e	4	29½	29¼	29½	+ ¼
79½	56½	Coca Cola 1¾e	5	71½	70¾	70¾	
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	60½	60½	60½	M'y22
137⅛	111½	Colgate-P ⅓	9	13½	13½	13½	
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	3	99	99	99	M'y28
14¼	10⅝	Collins & A	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
18⅛	13½	Col Fuel&I 1a	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅜
13⅝	8½	Col Br A .60e	6	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ¼
13½	8¾	Col Br B .60e	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ¼
1⅜	1⅛	Col G&E .10g	6	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
54	32¼	Col G&E pfA 6	1	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅜
6¾	5½	Columbia Pict	4	6⅜	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
27	24	Colum Ppf2¾	1	26	26	26	M'y27
72	51	Colum Carb 2e	3	65	65	65	—1
21¼	16½	Coml Credit 3	14	21	20⅝	20¾	
100	91⅜	Coml C pf 4¼	1	93	93	93	M'y26
26⅞	20¼	Coml Inv Tr 3	14	26¾	26⅛	26⅜	
103½	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4¼	1	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	M'y21
9¾	7¼	Coml Solv .30e	5	8	8	8	— ¼
⅛	1/16	Com'th&South	21	1/16	1/16	1/16	+ 1/16
44½	23¾	Com & Sou pf	8	25⅛	24½	24½	— ¾
23¾	17⅜	Com Edis 1.80	16	20⅝	20	20⅜	+ ⅜
3⅜	2	Conde N .40e	1	2	2	2	M'y12
16½	12½	Congoleum-N 1	1	14	14	14	+ ¼
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	4	16½	16¼	16¼	+ ⅜
11¾	9⅞	Cons Cig 1½g	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
7⅜	4⅜	Cons Cop .10e	4	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
14	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	21	12⅝	12⅜	12½	+ ¼
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	5	88	87½	88	+ ¼
⅜	3/8	Cons Film Ind	1	1/16	1/16	1/16	M'y28
9	/	Cons F pf ½zk	6	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
2⅛	1½	Cons Laundries	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'y28
6½	4⅝	Consol Oil ½	9	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	6¼	Cons RR Cu pf	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	M'y27
5¾	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	1	5	5	5	
31	22	Consol'n-C pf	1	25	25	25	M'y18
96¼	82	Con Pw pf 4½	1	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	M'y23
13½	12	Container ⅓e	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	M'y29
3¼	2	Cont Baking	1	2½	2½	2½	M'y28
103½	75½	Cont Bk pf (8)	1	88	88	88	M'y28
27¼	21⅛	Cont Can(¾e)	8	25	24½	24½	+ ¼
8¼	6⅞	Cont D F ⅓e	1	7	7	7	
42	30¾	Cont Ins 1.60a	2	36	35⅞	36	+ ⅜
3¾	2¾	Cont Mot ¼e	20	3⅜	3	3	— ¼
24	17	Cont O Del (1)	13	20	19¾	20	+ ¼
19⅞	15½	Cont Steel ¼e	3	16	16	16	M'y12
12½	8⅜	Cop'weld S .80	3	9⅜	9	9	M'y29
51½	45	Cop'w pf 2½	1	46¼	46⅛	46⅛	M'y20
55¾	42¼	Coro Prods (3)	3	48¾	48¼	48¼	
3⅜	2½	Coty Inc .15e	1	2½	2½	2½	
¾	1/16	Coty Internat'l	1	½	½	½	
14	10⅜	Crane Co (1g)	2	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅜
14⅞	12½	Cr of Wh 1.60	3	13⅞	13½	13⅞	
8	5¾	Crosley (.30g)	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y28
19½	14¼	Crown C&S¼ae	2	17½	17	17½	+ ½
21	14	Crown Cpf 2¼	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	M'y27
11⅞	10	Crown Zel ¾ae	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
36	23¾	Crucible Stl 1g	5	25¼	25	25¼	+ ¾
79¼	67	Crucible pf (5)	2	68	67¾	68	+ ½
9	5⅛	Cuban-Am Sug	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
83	74½	Cub-AS pf 5½	10	80	80	80	—2⅝
13¼	8¼	Cudahy

Group Urges Greater Inland Waterways Use

CHICAGO (AP) — Immediate major expansion of the use of inland waterways, to relieve rail congestion, to assure equitable domestic distribution of commodities, and to meet the submarine menace to coastal shipping was urged by the National Rivers and Harbors Congress.

To this end, the congress recommended:

Prompt construction of a "relative short and inexpensive" pipeline across North Florida, connecting existing waterways, to provide a continuous flow of 250,000 to 300,000 barrels of oil daily to the gasoline-rationed East.

What the Congress Wants

An early start on the proposed barge canal across Florida, and a canal across New Jersey from the Delaware River to Raritan River and New York Bay, thus completing an inland water route from Boston to the Rio Grande.

An RFC-financed corporation to build towboats, barges and other facilities required to speed delivery of petroleum products to the east coast.

Additional floating equipment elsewhere, from non-critical materials.

Substitution of movable type bridges between Chicago and Lockport, Ill., to make possible construction of larger naval vessels at Great Lakes shipyards and open this link with the Mississippi River to larger commercial craft.

Continuation of previously approved projects beneficial to the war program, and maintenance of completed projects, including flood control works necessary for protection of agriculture and industry.

Expansion of irrigation and reclamation projects to meet food, feed and fiber needs of the United Nations.

Action on these recommendations was unanimous, but the congress bogged down on the St. Lawrence seaway and power project issue. The resolutions committee report, expressly disapproving" the project, brought a point of order from Frank X. Martel of Detroit that the Congress could take no action because its projects committee had never reviewed the St. Lawrence plan.

The St. Lawrence Project

A score of delegates clamored to be heard, but only a few succeeded. Among those who got their views into the record was President J. F. Marias of the California Board of State Harbor Commissioners, who said, "If the St. Lawrence project is to be developed for American commerce, if is all right, but if it is to be used by foreign ships to bring competing goods into this country, we are opposed to it."

When 28 delegates stood in support of Chairman Reid he deleted reference to the St. Lawrence from the resolutions committee report. Adjournment followed.

John E. Jackson of Louisiana asked the Congress to give its backing to projects at New Orleans, for one or more concrete drydocks on the Industrial Canal to provide prompt repair for large vessels operating in the Gulf.

Congressional consideration was asked for further power development on the Coosa River in Alabama, dredging of the Salem, Mass., Harbor to restore a 30-foot depth, and extension of Indiana's Sag Canal to Lake Michigan.

Directors postponed election of officers pending a board session to be held shortly in Washington.

The Upper Mississippi Waterways Association, in a separate session, voted to set up an active organization to push contemplated increased movement of ore down the Mississippi River.

K. C. Southern Reports Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—C. P. Couch, Chairman of the Kansas City Southern Railway, said the company's revenues had been lifted to a new peak by an increased movement of gasoline and other petroleum products and enlarged freight and passenger business in connection with the war. Gross revenues in the first four months this year, he said, were $8,379,563, an increase of 53 per cent over the 1941 period.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3 s 45-43	103.14	103.14	103.14
1 2¾s 59-56	109.25	109.25	109.25

New York City Bonds

4 3s 80	102	101⅞s	101⅞s

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 AbitibiP&P 5s53st	45	45	45
1 Ala Power 3½s 72	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	69¾	69¾	69¾
3 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	55	54¼	55
8 AmerFor P5s 2030	66¼	66¼	66¼
1 Am Int 5½s 49	99	99	99
4 Am T&T 3¾s 66	106¾	106⅞	106¾
15 Am T&T 3 s 61	107⅛	107	107
17 Am T&T 3s 56	107	107¼	107¼
8 Am Tobacco 4s 62	100⅞	100⅛	100⅛
1 Arm Del 4s 67	106	106	106
3 Arm Del 4s 55	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
2 AT&SF 4s 95	109½	109½	109½
10 AC Line 1st 4s 52	78	78	78
20 AC Line cit 4s 52	66½	66¼	66⅜
3 AC Line 4½s 64	60¾	60⅝	60¾
23 AC Line 5s 45	99	99	99
3 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	34	34	34
7 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	59½	59½	59½
34 B&O 99 st A	27¼	26¾	27
3 B&O st C	31	31	31
12 B&O 2000 st	27¼	27	27
5 B&O 96 st F	27	27	27
90 B&O cv 60 st	20¼	20⅛	20¼
8 B&O 4s 48	58½	57½	57½
44 B&O&PLE 4s 51 st	49½	49½	49½
12 B&O S W 50 st	39¼	39	39
2 Bang&Aroo cn 4s 5-	55	55	55
2 Bang&Ar cv 4s 51 st	54½	54½	54½
44 Bost&Me 4s 70	31¼	30¾	30¾
5 Bost&Me 4s 60	69½	69½	69½
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	102	102	102
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	76½	76½	76½
12 Buf R&P 57 st	35	34	34
2 Bur CR&No 5s 34 ct	5½	5½	5½
2 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
10 Can Sou 5s 62	80¼	80⅛	80¼
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	108	108	108
1 Can Nor 6½ 46	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Can Pac 5s 54	91½	91½	91½
10 Can Pac 4½s 46	97¼	97⅜	97⅜
5 Can Pac 4½s 60	87¼	87¼	87¼
15 Can Pac 4s perp	71	70½	70½
17 Celanese 3s 55	100	100	100
2 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜
5 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	4¼	4⅝	4⅝
5 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	15¼	15¼	15¼
16 Cen Pac 5s 60	52	51¾	51¾
8 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	72⅞	72½	72½
106 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	17½	17½	17½
5 Cen RR cv 4s 87	15¼	15¼	15¼
9 ChpP&P(38)4¾s 50	103	103	103
2 C&O 4½s 92	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞
3 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	101	101	101
28 Chi&Alton 3s 49	19	18¼	18¼
4 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	75¾	75	75¾
15 CB&Q 4½s 77	76	76	76
23 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	87	86¾	87
10 Chi&E Ill inc 97	23	22¼	22⅜
6 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	35½	35¼	35½
8 ChiGtWe 4s 88	67¾	67⅜	67¾
50 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	15¼	15	15⅛
55 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
10 CM&SP 4¾s 89F	47½	47	47
12 CM&SP 4½s 89C	46¼	46¼	46¼
10 CM&SP 4½s 89E	46½	46¼	46⅜
54 CM&SP gen 4s 89	46½	45¾	45⅞
5 Chi&NW 6½s 36	37½	37	37⅓
31 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛
3 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	33	31⅝	31⅝
5 Chi&NW cv 4¼s 49	14	13¾	13¾
9 ChiNW 4½s 2037	19	19	19
17 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	19	19	19
11 Chi & NW 4s 87	30	30	30
3 Chi Ry 5s 27	59	59	59
3 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	3	3	3
11 CRI& P 4s 88	23	22⅜	23
29 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	12¾	12⅝	12⅝
5 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s 60	62¾	62¾	62¾
2 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	96¼	96¼	96¼
4 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	95	95	95
22 CCC&StL 4½s 77	46⅝	45	45
1 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	51	51	51
10 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	106½	106¾	106½
7 Clev Un Term 5½s 72	78	77⅞	78
13 Clev Un Term 5s 73	65⅝	65½	65⅝
6 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	60¼	60	60
44 Col & So 4½s 80	21¼	20	20¾
3 Columbia G 5s 52 May	88½	88⅜	88⅜
8 Columbia G 5s 1961	84¼	83¾	84¼
7 ComlMack inc 69ww	28½	28½	28½
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	110	110¼	110¼
5 Con Edis 3¼s 46	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Con Edis 3½s 58	106	106	106
1 Con Edis 3½s 56	104¼	104¼	104⅜
2 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	102	101¾	102
7 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	88¼	88¼	88¼
1 Consum Pow 3½s 67	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 Consum Pow 3½s 65	107½	107½	107½
3 Consum Pow 3½s 66	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Crane 2¾s 50	100¼	100	100¼
1 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	28½	28½	28½
5 Cuba RR 5s 52	36	36	36
19 Cuba RR 5s 52 Rct	32	31¾	31¾
4 Curtiss Pub2¾s 55	90	89¾	89¾
6 Dayton P&L 3s 70	105⅝	105½	105½
17 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	55	54¾	55
1 D&RG 4½s 36	16¼	16¼	16¼
29 D&RG 4s 36	16¼	15½	15½
11 D&RGW s 55 Asd	23¼	23	23¼
7 D&RG West 5s 78	16	16	16
3 D Moin&FtD 4s 35ct	5	5	5
16 Det Ed 4s 65	111	110½	111
4 Det Ed 4s 66	110½	110½	110½
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
12 El Paso&SW 5s 65	66¼	66	66
2 Erie 4½s 2015	47⅜	47	47
3 Erie 4s 95	90½	90¼	90½
1 Fla E Cst 5s 74	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5 FondaJ&G 2-4s 82ct	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
6 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 Goodrich 4½s 65	103½	103½	103½
8 Goth Silk Ho s 46	90⅜	90¼	90⅜
8 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	100½	100¼	100¼
2 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	107½	107½	107½
5 Gt Nor 4s 46G	96	96	96
1 Gt Nor 2¾s 67	74½	74½	74½
1 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	70	70	70
1 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	51	51	51
1 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	82⅝	82⅜	82⅝
2 oHusatonic 5s 37	90	90	90
16 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	40⅜	40	40
25 Hudson Coal inc 5s 57	15¼	15⅛	15⅛
1 Ill Cen 2½s 52	42½	42½	42½
10 Ill Cen 4s 51	92¼	92¼	92¼
6 Ill Cen 4s 52	49½	49½	49½
5 Ill Cen 4s 53	45	45	45
5 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	44¼	43½	43½
12 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	43	42	42½
6 Ill Cen 5s 55	54¾	55½	53½
12 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 A	47⅝	47½	47½
9 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	41⅞	41	41
2 Indpls & Lou 4s 56	22	22	22
4 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	24⅜	24¼	24⅜
1 Int Rys C A 6½s 47	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
27 Int T&T 4½s 52	56¾	56⅜	56⅝
35 Int T&T 5s 55	57⅞	57¾	57¾
1 Jones&LaughSt 3¼s 61	97½	97½	97½
4 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	44¼	43¾	43¾
7 KCFtS & M 4s 36 ct	43½	43	43
6 K C South 5s 50	70½	70	70
1 Koppers Co 3½s 61	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Lac Gas 6s 42 A	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	100¼	100¼	100¼
10 Lac Gas 5½s 53	81½	80¾	81½
4 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	80½	80½	80½
1 Lac Gas 5s 42	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
4 Leh & N Y 4s 45	80½	80½	80½
2 Leh C&N 4½s 54 A	77	77	77
4 Leh C&N 4½s 54 C	77½	77¼	77½
9 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
11 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	50⅜	50	50

Sales in $1000

	High	Low	2:00
1 Leh Val 5s 2003 st	38	38	38
7 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	34	33½	33½
9 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	30⅜	30¼	30⅜
2 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	93½	93½	93½
5 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	93¼	93¼	93¼
1 Louisia Ark 5s 69	82	82	82
14 Lou&NN 4½s 2003	92	92	92
1 L&N Pad&M 4s 46	104	104	104
3 Lou&N So Jt M 4s 52	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
4 Maine Cen 4s 45	84½	84½	84½
7 Maine Cen 4½s 60	48¾	48⅝	48½
2 Manati Sug 4s 57	46¾	46¾	46¾
5 MilNor cn 4½s 39	35	35	35
12 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	26½	26⅜	26⅜
10 M&StL 4s 49	2	1⅞	1⅞
25 MP&SSMarie 6s 46	5	5	5
14 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	12⅞	12½	12½
71 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	12½	12½	12½
25 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	34¾	34	34⅛
12 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	17¼	17	17
23 M-K-T 4½s 78	31¼	30	30
34 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	40½	40	40
2 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	28¼	28¼	28¼
3 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1⅜	1¼	1¼
60 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	26¾	26	22
27 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	27	25⅞	25⅞
39 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	27	26	26
22 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	26¾	26	26
44 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	26¾	26	26
6 MorEssex 55	39	38½	38½
9 MorEssex 3½s 2000	36⅝	36	36
1 Nat Distill 3½s 49	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
4 N Eng RR 5s 45	70½	70½	70½
6 New Eng TT 5s 52	118¼	118¼	118¼
1 N O Pub Sv 5s 52 A	107	107	107
1 N O Pub Sv 5s 55 B	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2 NY & Greenwd L5s46	79½	79½	79½
1 NY & Putnam 4s 93	41½	41½	41½
76 NYC rfg 5c 2013	47¾	48¼	48¼
109 NYC 4½s 2018 A	44½	44½	44½
20 NYC cn 4s 98	49	48	48½
25 NYC 3¾s 46	95¾	95⅝	95⅝
28 NYC cv 3½s 52	58½	58⅜	55⅞
6 NYC&HR 3½s 97	72½	72	72
11 NYC&HR 3½s 97 reg	66	66	66
3 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	48¼	48	48
4 NY Chi&StL 6s 50	98¾	98¼	98¼
14 NYChi&StL 5½s 74 A	75⅞	75¾	75¾
14 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	61½	61	61
3 NYChi&StL 3½s 97	99	99	99
1 NY Connect 3½s 65	100½	100⅛	100⅛
1 NY Dock Co 4s 51	63½	63½	63½
3 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	54	54	54
53 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	38½	37¾	37¾
5 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	59	58⅞	58⅞
39 NYNH&H 4½s 67	37½	37	37
12 NYNH&H 4s 56	33⅜	33	33
7 NYNH&H 3½s 54	31	31	31
55 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	6½	6¼	6⅜
5 NY Steam 3½s 63	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	35	35	35
1 NY W & Boston 4½s 46	6	6	6
1 NL&O Pow 5s 55 A	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Norf Sou 5s cv 2101	24¾	24¾	24¾
22 Nor Pac 6s 2047	62¼	61	61½
6 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	49½	48¼	48¼
13 Nor Pac 4s 97	72⅜	71⅞	71⅞
12 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42¼	41⅝	41⅝
2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 Ohio Ed 4s 67	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
24 Ohio Ed 4s 85	107⅛	106⅝	106⅝
4 OklahomaG&E 3¾s 66	107⅜	107¼	107¼
3 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	96¼	95¾	95¾
11 Pac G & E 3¾s 61	109	108⅞	108⅞
1 Pac G & E 4s 64	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
1 Pac T&T 3¾s 66C	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
5 Panhandle EPL 3s 60	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
7 Pen Co 3½s 44D	103⅝	103½	103½
5 Pen Co 4s 63	101½	100¾	100¾
5 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	100¼	100	100
1 Pen RR gen 5s 68	108	108	108
8 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	102½	102	102
4 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	87	86½	87
11 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	97½	97¼	97¼
2 Pen RR 4¼s 84E	97½	97½	97½
47 Pen RR 3¼s 52	86¼	86⅛	86¼
3 Peoria&East 4s 60	40¾	40¾	40¾
2 Pere Marq 5s 56	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
14 Pere Marq 4½s 80	60	59	59
2 Pere Marq 4s 56	60	60	60
5 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Phil Bal&Wash 5s 74	116	116	116
27 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	9¾	9¼	9¼
4 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	28¾	28¾	28¾
2 PCC&St L 4½s 77	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s 59B	59	59	59
2 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	82¾	82½	82¾
5 Readg 4½s 97A	76¾	76	76
8 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	75¾	75¼	75¾
8 Repub Steel 4½s 61	102	102	102
1 Repub Steel 4½s 56	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
2 Rio Gr Junc 5s 39	50	50	50
5 St LSF 5s 50B	13½	13¼	13¼
5 St LSF 5s B 50 ct	13¼	13¼	13¼
33 St LSF 4½s 78	15¼	14⅝	14⅝
18 St LSF 4½s 78 ct st	14⅞	14½	14½
11 St LSF 4s 50 A	12½	12¼	12½
5 St LSF 4s 50A ct	12½	12½	12½
2 St LSW 1st 4s 89	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
10 Schenley Distill 4s 52	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
15 Seab AL cn 6s 45	8¾	8⅜	8⅜
2 Sea AL 6s 45 ct	8¼	8	8
9 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
5 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
16 Sea-AllFis 6s 35A ct	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝
5 Shell U 2¼s 54	96¾	96½	96½
10 Simmons cv 4s 52	102½	102¼	102¼
9 Socony-Vac 3s 64	105¼	105¼	105¼
23 Sou Pac 4½s 68	49⅝	48¼	48¼
33 Sou Pac 4s 81	49	47¾	47⅝
39 So Pac 4½s 69	49¼	48¼	48¼
51 So Pac rfg 4s 55	66½	65	65
17 So Pac 3¾s 46	85¼	85½	85½
9 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	52	51	51
8 So PacSFlor 4s 50	85½	85½	85½
12 South Ry 6½s 56	88⅜	88¾	88¾
29 South2Ry gen 6s 5 6	84⅞	84⅝	84⅞
4 South Ry cn 5s 84	89¾	89½	89½
65 South Ry gen 4s 56	65	64½	64½
5 Stand O Cal3¾s 66	102	102	102
1 Stand Oil NJ 3¾ 6-	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
5 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	104	104	104
1 Superiod Oil 3½s 56	102	102	102
7 TRR A St L 4s 53	110	110	110
10 Tex Corp 3s 59	105	105	105
2 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	100½	100½	100½
1 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	62	62	62
5 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	62¼	62	62
4 Third Ave a1 5s 60	15¼	15¼	15¼
2 Tp Pac 1st 4s 47	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
3 Un Pac 3½s 70	96⅞	96⅞	96½
33 Unit Drug 5s 53	93¾	93¾	93¼
1 Un Stockyds 4½s 51	92¾	92¾	92¾
1 Utah P & L 5s 44	96¾	96¾	96¾
3 Wabash 1st 5s 39 ct	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
4 Wash 4½s 01 wi	35¼	35¼	35¼
10 Wabash 4s 71 wi	79⅛	79	79⅛
1 Walwrth 4s 55	87½	87½	87½
6 Warner Bros 6s 48	100	100	100
4 West Pen P 5s 63E	108⅞	108⅜	108¾
14 West Shore 4s 2361	43¼	41	41
5 Weston Md 5½s 77A	97⅞	97½	97½
1 Westn Md 4s 52	85¼	85¼	85¼
12 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	27	26⅝	26⅝
12 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	26¾	26½	96½
3 Western Un 5s 60	80½	80¼	80½
1 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	93	93	93
16 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	35	35	35
1 Wis Cen 4sS&D 36ct	33¾	33¾	33¾
3 Young S&T cv 4s 48	102¼	102⅛	102⅛
1 Young S&T 3¾s 60	100	100¼	100¼

Foreign Bonds

8 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	71¼	71¼	71¼
3 Argentine 4½s 48	91½	91½	91¼
5 Australia 4½s 56	56¾	56¾	56¾
8 Brazil 8s 41	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
10 Brazil 6½s 26-57	29¼	29¼	29¼
3 Brazil 6½s 27-57	29¼	29¼	29¼
5 Buen A 4¾s 77	63½	63½	63½
5 Buen A 4½s Apr 76	64½	64½	64½
3 Canada 5s 52	101¾	101½	101¾
5 Canada 2¾s 44	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	16¼	16¼	16¼
2 Chilean Mun 7s 60	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
1 Colomb 2s 70	36	36	36
5 Cuba 4½s 77	81½	81½	82¼
3 Finland 6s 45	75	75	75
2 Haiti 6s 52	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
2 Medellin Mun 6½s 54	11½	11½	11½
2 Mex 5s asd 45	7	7	7
5 Mex 5s 10 4s asd 45	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
10 Mex Irr 4½s 63 asd	6½	6½	6½
10 Peru 7s 59	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
17 Peru 1st 6s 60	14	13¾	13¾
6 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	13⅞	13¾	13⅞
4 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	13¼	13⅛	13⅛
13 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	14	14	14
1 Sao Paulo St 8s 36	40½	40½	40½
15 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	60¼	60	60¼
15 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	60¼	60	60¼
5 Urug aj 3¾s 4s4¼s 79	56½	56½	56½
10 Urug 4¼s 4½ 78	59½	59½	59½

Total today, 3,631,000; previous day, 6,302,000; week ago, 4,638,700; year ago, 4,006,300; two years ago, 3,579,000; Jan. 1 to date, 976,785,400; year ago, 962,405,675; two years ago, 748,579,525.

Bank Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80)	13¼	14½
Bank of New York (14)	257	267
Bankers Trust (1.40)	33¼	35¼
Brooklyn Trust (1)	51¾	55¾
Central Hanover Bk & Tr (4)	61⅝	64½
Chase National (1.40)	24	25½
Chemical Bk & Tr (1.80)	34¾	36¾
Commercial (8)	137	145
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	9¾	10½
Corn Exchange Bk & T (2.40)	29	30
Empire Trust (3)	35½	38½
First National2 (80)	985	1025
Guaranty Trust (12)	208	213
Irving Trust (.60)	9¾	10⅝
Manufacturers Trust (2)	30¾	31⅞
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	52½	54½
National City (1)	22¾	24½
New York Trust (3½)	60¾	63¼
Public (1½)	26½	28
Title Guaranty & Trust	2⅞	3⅜

aAlso extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	†300	
First National (2)	34¼	36¼
Merchants National (12)	250	275
†New England Trust (30)	†400	
National Rockland (2)	38	46
National Shawmut (1)	18	19½
Pilgrim Trust (8)	175	195
Second National (4)	110	120
†State Street Trust (8)	215	240
United States Trust (.50)	5½	7¼
United States Trust pf (.80)	10⅞	12¾
Webster & Atlas (2)	43	48

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	27⅝	30⅛
Continental Illinois (4)	68	72
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	23¾	26

Canadian Fur Auction

WINNIPEG (CP)—Auction sale of 38,899 muskrat pelts from the Manitoba Summerberry Reserve, conducted jointly by Dominion Fur Auction Sales, Ltd., and Soupack Fur Auction Sales, Ltd., realized a top price of $2.56 to $2.76 for extra large late winter and spring, heavy and semi-heavy. The furs showed an advance of 10 per cent compared with the Govern-

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July Wheat				
Chicago	1.18⅝	1.16⅝	1.16⅝	1.19
Minneapolis	1.11½	1.09⅝	1.09⅝	1.11⅝
Kansas City	1.10¾	1.08¾	1.08¾	1.10¾
Winnipeg	.....	.....	.80⅝	.80⅝
Sept. Wheat				
Chicago	1.21⅜	1.19¼	1.19¼	1.21⅝
Minneapolis	1.13½	1.12	1.12	1.13⅝
Kansas City	1.13	1.11	1.11	1.13
Winnipeg (Oct.)	.....	.....	.....	.79¼
Dec Wheat				
Chicago	1.24⅜	1.22⅛	1.22⅜	1.23¾
Minneapolis	1.15⅞	1.14⅞	1.14⅞	1.16⅛
Kansas City	.....	.....	1.14⅝	1.16
July Corn.				
Chicago	.87⅛	.86⅛	.86¼	.87⅛
Kansas	.84	.83⅝	.83½	.84⅛
Sept. Corn				
Kansas City	.86¼	.85⅝	.85⅞	.86½
July Oats				
Chicago	.50⅛	.48	.48	.50¼
Minneapolis	.45⅝	.44¼	.44¼	.45¾
Winnipeg	.....	.....	.51½	.51½

MAINE

FREEPORT

Florence Range Burners
And heaters of all sizes and for all purposes. Groceries and Hardware
'THE RED & WHITE STORE'
WESTON'S

LEWISTON

Fine selection of Elgin, Waltham, Gruen, and Hamilton watches for the graduate.
HENRY NOLIN—Jeweler
79 LISBON STREET

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 3-4634 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

PARKING SERVICE
SCOTT'S
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

Visit
Maine's New Housekeeping Center
On Our Third Floor
Porteous, Mitchell & Braun
PORTLAND, MAINE

DIAMONDS
WATCHES JEWELRY
SILVER
always of excellence in design and quality
Carter Bro's Co.
Jewelers *Portland, Me.*

J. A. Merrill & Co. Jewelers Portland, Me.
New Costume Jewelry for Your Spring Attire
Call and see them The Newest Creations
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
Jewelers

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
984 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794

Uncle Sam Says
BUY COAL NOW!
RANDALL & McALLISTER COAL
PHONE 3-2941
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 614 CONGRESS ST.

WALLPAPERS
1942 Imperial Ensembles
Loring Short & Harmon
Monument Square Portland

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate
Rentals — Insurance
9 School St. Phone Annapolis 2685

NewHampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 2471. Hours: 6 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday; 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CONCORD PUBLIC MARKET
The Best of Everything for Your Table
9 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.

LEVINE'S
Women's, Misses' Wearing Apparel
86 North Main St. Tel. 2228M

Fitch's Tea Room
FITCH-MURRAY CO.
for Lunch or Dinner
Candies and Ices
24 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.
Closed Sundays and Holidays

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD (Continued)

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

DUSTIN & SMITH
INSURANCE
is our business
May We Serve You?
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 to $6.50
TONKIN & FRASER
79 North Main Street

Boutwell's Filling Stations
TEXACO PRODUCTS
EXIDE BATTERIES
76 So. Main Street 24
Phone 1570 Hour Service

For Flies, Moths and Other Insects Use
GULF SPRAY!
10c—25c—45c cans

A. H. BRITTON & CO.
EXQUISITE NECKWEAR
of Frilly Whiteness!
In designs as prim or as naive as you wish.
HARRY G. EMMONS

You'll always do better at LINCOLN'S
26 Pleasant St.
Concord's Leading Home Furnishers

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5843 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Manufacturers of Builders' Finish—Doors—Frames—Sash and Blinds—Mouldings—Brackets
Call 400
J. HODGE CO.
Office and Factory 485 Elm St.

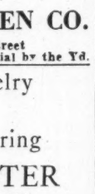
California Sport Hats
Becoming Styles in Lovely Pastel Shades with Fancy Stitching in Contrasting Colors.
Bags and Jewelry Accessories
MISS MARY CAHILL
50 HANOVER STREET

Rhythm Slips
Lovely Styles and Perfect Fit
Tailored or Trimmed with Alencon Type Lace Regular and Half Sizes
$2 to 2.98
James W. Hill Co.

PARISEAU'S
43rd Anniversary Sale
Storewide!—The Greatest selling event of the year! The Sale that reaches new heights in Value-Giving.

Your Dollars Get More at Sears
Easy Payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
SEARS, ROEBUCK and CO.
652 Elm Street Phone 3901
Window Shades Venetian Blinds Pillows Draperies
For Drapery Service
PHONE 7370
O. J. MALMGREN CO.
36 West Central Street
Curtains—Slip Covers—Material by the Yd.

Expert Jewelry
and
Watch Repairing
N. GUY RUITER
922 ELM STREET



PERMANENT for Mother
MOTHER'S DAY
Phone 354
Zotos and Jamal
IDA'S BEAUTY SHOP
21 DUBUQUE STREET
PHONE 7310
For a Real Spring Cleaning Send Your Blankets, Drapes and Rugs—They'll Look Like New
PARISIAN DRY CLEANING CO.
53 Lowell Street

MOTHER'S DAY
Cards—formal—sensible—comical
Books—history—biographies—novels
Large selection, all prices.
THE BOOK NOOK
9 STARK STREET

Crossword Quiz Answers

W	A	L	E	S			H	A	V	R	E
R		I		A	G	A		I		T	
I	V	O	R	Y		R	A	L	P	H	
T		N		S	I	P		N		E	
E	A	S	T		R		M	A	L	L	
	L		W	H	I	T	E		E		
A	L	T	O		S		T	R	O	S	
L		O		A	H	A		O		O	
I	B	S	E	N		N	I	G	E	R	
C		C		T	E	N		E		E	
E	V	A	N	S		A	P	R	I	L	

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

Sport Casuals *at*
FLOYD'S
for
Men and Boys

4567 PHONE 296
STEELE'S SERVICE STORE
815 CHESTNUT STREET

NASHUA

Picnic Days Take Us by Surprise
Be Ready—Enjoy Them All
Variety Cold Cuts for Sandwiches
OLIVES—PICKLES— Sweet, Sour, Dill
Iceberg Lettuce
MEATS—FISH—FOWL—GROCERIES
MOORE'S MARKET
31 Main Street Tel. 2800

Good Lubrication
NU BLUE SUNOCO
Prospect Service Station
M. E. Jewett, Prop. 265 Main St. Tel. 3980

PORTSMOUTH

Around the Corner from the Post Office
Cleaners **EASTMAN'S** *Dyers*
Keep Clean With "Gene"
Work Called For and Delivered
295 STATE STREET TEL. 2943

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

GOOD-WILL, Inc.
Cleaners and Dyers
Please return unneeded metal hangers
20 Franklin Street Tel. 2074

WILLIAM LEYS
The Century Store
DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

PAWTUCKET

Tires Vulcanized and Battery Service
NEWTON'S TIRE SHOP
Tel. Perry 6789 440 Dexter Street

PROVIDENCE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Gaspee 7610, 10 to 12 noon daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ELECTRICIANS
Repairs Wiring
RADIO
Sales Service
MARSHALL ELECTRIC CO.
24 North Main St. Tel. DExter 1166

BOOKS REVIEWED IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR are available at regular prices at THE BOOK SHOP.
Try our quick service
5 Grosvenor Building
The Book Shop

THE SHUTTLE SHOP
288 Thayer Street
Beginning June 1st
Closed Wednesday Afternoons and All Day Saturdays

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oil
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

Complete and Guaranteed Service for all makes of cars
Ford Herby's Inc.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

GORE'S ESSO STATION
501 S. WASHINGTON STREET
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Tel. Alex. 3278
for Road Service
Complete Repair and Lubrication Service for All Makes of Cars
On No. 1 Highway in Alexandria

Cooper-Phillips Motor Co.
115 No. Washington Street

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA (Continued)

GRAHAM & OGDEN
Oldest real estate firm in Alexandria
803 King St. Alex. 1300

LYNCHBURG

USE **DIPLOMA**-CY
Select Your
GRADUATION GIFTS
From
PHILLIP'S BROS.

White Star Laundry
makes your clothes gleam
Just telephone 812
and end wash day worries.
Finished Family Service
Rough Dry Wet Wash
Thrifty Service

Enjoy your swim more in Jantzen Swim Suits from
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE
BEACH SHOP—THIRD FLOOR

SPORT FASHIONS
for Fun and Sun
MODERATELY PRICED
D. Moses & Co.
THE EASY PLACE TO SHOP AFTER ALL

LYNCHBURG'S OWN CHAIN
BIBEE'S
for
Fresh Vegetables
Choice Meats
Fruits

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
Washington Ave. and 32nd St.
Naturalizer Shoes
New Spring Styles
$6.95

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone 41212, hours 5 to 6 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Frank R. Ford, Inc.
Jewelers and Silversmiths
229 Granby Street
ESTABLISHED 1909

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.
D. P. PAUL CO.
Largest Jewelers South
Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847. A complete stock of sterling silver. Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor.
NORFOLK VIRGINIA

"Better Furniture"
Smith Furniture
WM. F. SMITH & COMPANY
422 Granby Street Norfolk, Va.

Our Thirty-Eighth Year
Shulman & Co.
Men's and Boys' Clothiers
Outfitters to Military Officers
Granby Street and Tazewell

RICHMOND

BELMONT AND CARY	4-9824
HARRISON AND MAIN	5-6261
618 N. LOMBARDY	4-7611
2517 CHAMBERLAYNE AVE.	5-2857

ROANOKE

JOSEPH SPIGEL, Inc.
Home of
PRINTZESS COATS AND SUITS
A Store That Appreciates Your Patronage

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

CALDWELL-SITES CO.
Stationers, Office Outfitters
Wholesale Paper Merchants
105 Jefferson St., Roanoke, Virginia
Dial 6241

ROANOKE'S MOST MODERN DAIRY
LABORATORY CONTROL FOR YOUR PROTECTION
DIAL 5501

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine
Hat Cleaning and Reblocking
Shoe Dyeing and Tinting
Clothes Cleaning and Pressing
30-Minute Dry Cleaning Service
CHARLESTON, W. VA.
Other stores located in Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON (Continued)

"CHEER UP"
Rug repairing, binding, refringing done by experienced men at our plant.
Let us do your rug work the next time. We know you will be satisfied and will tell your neighbor.
All Laundry Service
Sanitone Cleaning
Excellent Dye Works
ELITE LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING
Phone 21-125

Cox's
FOR 50 YEARS—KNOWN FOR VALUES
We welcome your patronage
222 Capitol Street Phone 27-137

LOUISE C. CLAYTON
BEAUTY SHOP
Coiffure Reflections
We feature Gabrieleen with Adepsol Permanent Waving
Coyle & Richardson Store
Phone Cap. 27-151 Ex. 13

WALK-OVER SHOES
"Fitted by men who know how"
Palmer's
228 CAPITOL STREET

SANDWICH HOLSUM BREAD
Makes all food taste better
Rich with milk
1325 WASHINGTON E.

L. B. M. MAYTAG CO.
Authorized Maytag Dealers
All the newest models in Maytags, Norge Refrigerators and Ranges
185 Summers St. Phone 37-933

Market Basket Super Stores
FREE DELIVERY
620 Va. St. E. Phone 31-721
509 Washington St. E. Phone 24-221

As You Like Them!
If you are hard to please in the laundering of your shirts you'll appreciate the careful CUSTOM FINISH our methods provide.
One trial will convince.
KANAWHA VALLEY LAUNDRY CO.
PHONE 44-414

Winter FLORAL CO.
Always at Your Service *Since 1903*
FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
707 Lee St. E. Phone 21-187—21-188

MARGO ORANGE & NUT SHOP
We process our nuts daily
Fresh Iced Orange Juice
702 Lee Street Phone 29417

CLARKSBURG

O. J. MORRISON DEPT. STORE CO.
West Virginia's Most Dependable Stores
Stores located in:

CHARLESTON	LOGAN
CLARKSBURG	MORGANTOWN
CLENDENIN	POINT PLEASANT
FAIRMONT	RIPLEY
BECKLEY	SPENCER
WEST UNION	HUNTINGTON

CHEESMAN'S PAINT STORE
Wallpaper
Phone 3116 205 West Main St.

ONE COAT COVERS NU-ENAMEL NO BRUSH MARKS
Henry A. Spencer
PLUMBING, HEATING
432 W. PIKE ST. TELEPHONE 199

EMPIRE LAUNDRY COMPANY
"IF IT'S QUALITY, TRY THE EMPIRE"
Master Cleaners and Dyers
Satisfying Service
Phone 600-601-602-603

ALLMAN BROS.
Fancy Groceries
MEATS AND PRODUCE
236 Milford St. Phones 74-75-76-77

ANDERSON'S
"The State's Largest Restaurant"
407 WEST MAIN
F. H. JOHNSON, Mgr.

Square Deal Shoe Shop
"From Old to New With Any .Shoe"
We Call For and Deliver
PATSY NASH, *Prop.* Phone 2661

HUNTINGTON

Archer's FLOWERS AND FIRESIDE BOOK SHOP
Books, Periodicals, Rental Library
532-534 TENTH STREET

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON (Continued)

George H. Wright Co.
Men's Wearing Apparel
4th Ave. at 10th St. Phone 24203

Fred M. Ferguson
1048 MADISON AVENUE
Plumbing Heating
Air Conditioning
We guarantee our work
PHONE 22426

METHENY SHOE SHOP
Expert Shoe Repairing
331 NINTH STREET DIAL 4932

MORGANTOWN

Hardware for Every Purpose
"Don't Say You Can't Find It Till You've Tried Us"
BUSY SINCE 1894—PHONE 88
H. C. Baker Hardware Co.

The O. J. Morrison Company, Inc.
"ALL OVER WEST VIRGINIA"
345-351 High Street
Morgantown's Largest Department Store

THOMAS CLEANERS
Dependable Cleaning and Pressing
Phone 5924 231 Pleasant St.

Quality Furniture
LOVING FURNITURE CO.
Phone 7821 Morgantown, W. Va.
219-21 Walnut Street

WHEELING

JOHN O. TUCKER
1140 CHAPLINE
Insurance Life and General
WHEELING, W. VA.

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290, 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HAVE YOU TRIED *Jackson's* **THORO-BAKE BREAD?**
• The loaf with the crispy crust •
JACKSON'S BREAD Limited

"HILL'S BETTER BREAD"
ROLLS and CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone 2-3535—A Driver Will Call

Robinson's
HAMILTON'S FRIENDLY STORE
NOTE NEW PHONE NO. **7-0211**

OTTAWA

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

GIBSON'S TAXI AND GARAGE
Washing—Repairs
Battery Service
225 Albert Street 2.2468

Products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor sold
R. E. POWELL GROCER
290 Elgin St., Ottawa, Ont.
2-2411

ONTARIO

OTTAWA (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Refinishing
FLOORS
is our specialty
Dustbane Products
Limited
200½ Bank Street 2-5751

Murphy Gamble LIMITED
Ottawa's Smart Department Store
Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

Greenbrier Salon
Specialists in
All Branches of Hairdressing
MISS B. HAWKINS 230 LAURIER AVE. W.
(Formerly "Emilies") 3-5088

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor
THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

G. T. GREEN
DECORATOR
750 Bank Street 5-1833

FOR FINE SHOE REPAIRS
Hackett's *the Shoemakers*
428 Bank Street Phone 2-4700
"Articulator" Shoes
Shoes to Measure

THE CHINA SHOPPE OF OTTAWA
ENGLISH DINNERWARE including
Spode, Wedgwood, Doulton, Coalport
ENGLISH CRYSTAL
McINTOSH-WATTS
245-247 Bank Street
Look for the Blue Front

TORONTO

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

J. & W. R. SCOTT LIMITED
Dupont at Davenport
GROCERIES, MEATS, FISH
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
You are assured of a good table economically with food from Scott's
8 DIRECT PHONES MI. 4691
Established 1875

BEER'S FURS
STORAGE 2%
REPAIRING REMODELING
KE. 7378 1161 ST. CLAIR W.

16 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. MI 0911

Let us prove to you the excellence of
Caulfield's
Irradiated "Badge of Merit" Vitamin D Milk
The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

J. L. CHISHOLM
QUALITY SHOES
2282 Bloor St. W. LY. 1967

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Lyndhurst 1563. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

USE OUR STORAGE VAULTS
Our scientifically constructed and equipped Storage Vaults will store your out-of-season garments for you. Telephone today and let us explain this clothes-saving service.
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Wi 8842 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Complete Apparel for All Men
- BURBERRYS
- ENGLISH SHOES
- HABERDASHERY
- SUITS
- SPORTSWEAR
- HATS

Max Beauvais Limited
385 St. James Street W.
Montreal's Quality Store for Men

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear • Men's Clothing and Furnishings • Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

Why Waste Gasoline?

Let us check your motor
HAYES GARAGE
"Service that Satisfies"
General Repairs
1179 Drummond Street
Tel. Marquette 6926

OGILVY'S LABEL
is your guarantee of quality and sound value
JAS. A. OGILVY'S Limited
Established 1866

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
TOILET LAUNDRIES LTD.
WI. 5121

INSURANCE
of Every Description
W. R. CLARKE
Office LA. 7227—Res. AT. 3177

THOS. V. BELL, Ltd.
Stationers *Printers*
BOOK BINDERS
Custom Forms, Codes, etc.
249-255 Notre Dame W. HA. 9231

SUBSCRIPTION COUPON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.

RATES
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12

NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-3

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MISS BANNISTER still welcomes permanent or passing guests; comfortable, quiet, 30, Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. PADdington 3359.

DRESSMAKING

"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and gowns; remodelling speciality; own materials made up. 47a, Marloes Rd., Kensington, London, W. 8. Western 3954.

DUPLICATING

NEAT accurate work at short notice. J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 55 King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3629.

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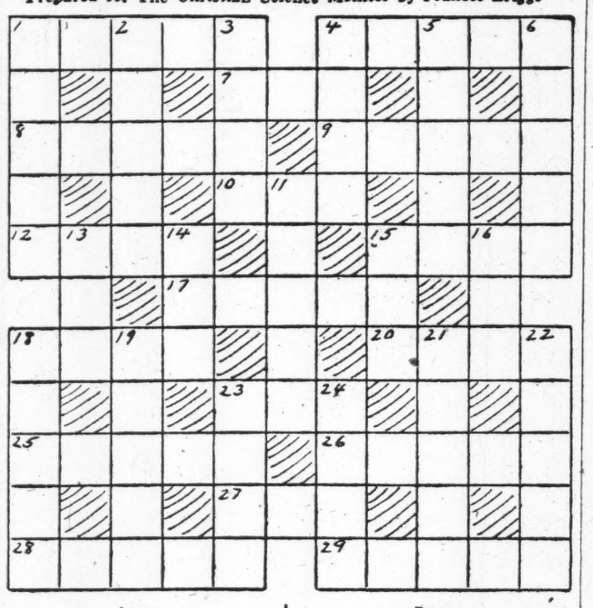
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What country is scene of "How Green Was My Valley"?
4—What is second largest seaport of France?
7—What is a Turkish title of respect?
8—Castanets are often made of what?
9—What is first name of Roister Doister, hero of earliest known English comedy?
10—Slight taste.
12—If you were in Battle Creek, Mich., in what direction would you travel to reach Detroit?
15—A shaded walk is what?
17—Who has first move in chess?
18—What is Mary's singing voice in "The Flying Dutchman"?
20—Who was mythical founder of Troy?
23—What is an exclamation of surprise, triumph, or contempt?
25—Who was author of "Pillars of Society"?
26—Timbuktu is near what river?
27—How many events in a decathlon?
28—Who was author of "St. Elmo"?
29—All Fools' Day is celebrated in what month?

Down

1—If you emulated Jean de Meung, would you write, paint, or fight?
2—What creatures are pictured as crouching on right and left of Rhea's throne?
3—Speaks.
4—The kantele played by ancient Finns was what?
5—What is a city of northeastern Poland?
6—What is first name of Miss Waters, Negro actress and singer?
11—What was nationality of Charles Stewart Parnell?
13—The whole.
14—How many acts in Mozart's "Don Giovanni"?
15—Encountered.
16—What is fifth sign of the zodiac?
18—What fictional character exclaimed, "Curiouser and curiouser"?
19—Baron Scarpia is a character in what opera?
21—Flag formerly used by pirates was called what?
22—What is a city of Quebec, Canada?
23—The aardvark feeds solely on what?
24—Who is Commandant's daughter in Mozart's "Don Giovanni"?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Noctovisor Detects Airplanes at Night?

A remarkable device for detecting airplanes through darkness, smokescreen, or fog combines features of television and noctovision. Noctovision is "night vision," or seeing in darkness, and is accomplished by means of an invisible infra-red ray which is transformed by a form of television apparatus into visible light.

Because of its great importance in the defense scheme, it may be described only in general terms, to make certain that no military secrets are revealed. Fundamentally, however, the noctovisor operates as follows.

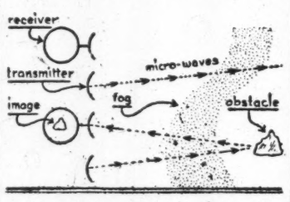
The device consists essentially of a television transmitter and receiver mechanically coupled and so constructed as to be sensitive to the long infra-red rays which are invisible, rather than to the shorter rays of ordinary visible light.

The use of infra-red rays offers important advantages. These rays are not only invisible, thus giving the enemy no inkling that he is being televised, but they also have sixteen times the fog-penetrating power of rays of wavelengths within the visible spectrum. Thus their special value in detecting the approach of hostile aircraft under cover of fog or the black of night is plain.

The noctovisor, which resembles a huge metal-cased camera with an eight-inch lens attached to the end of a tapering housing which protrudes from the front of the box, is so mounted as to pivot readily in any direction.

It acts much like a camera-obscura, with the important difference that the noctovisor renders visible infra-red rays of light rather than the ordinary visible rays.

The noctovisor lens casts an infra-red ray image on the exploring disc of a transmitting televisor and the mechanically coupled receiving apparatus simultaneously reproduces this image in visible light which then is transmitted to headquarters, where it may be viewed on a screen.—W. P. Keasbey.



By a device similar to the noctovisor, ships can detect unseen obstacles through fog.

A Verse for Today . . .

And the land shall yield her fruit, and ye shall eat your fill, and dwell therein in safety—LEV. 25:19

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Brévie, Jules (zhül brā'-vē') —Minister of Colonies in the Vichy cabinet.

Hayashi, Gen. Senjuro (sĕn-jōō-rō hä-yä-shi—even accent) —Appointed by Japan as President of the Asia Development Federation.

Kannellopoulos, Prof. Panayotis (pä-nä-yō'-tēs kä'-nĕ-lō'-pōō-lōs)—New Vice-President of the Greek Government-in-Exile.

Varela, Gen. José (hō-sā' vä-rā'-lä) — Spanish Minister of War.

von Mannstein, Gen. Fritz Erich (frits ā'-rĭĸ fŏn män'-shtĭn) — Commander of the German forces in Crimea.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Abidjan (ä'-bē-jän'; Fr. ä'-bĕd'-zhän') — Capital of the Ivory Coast, Africa.

Bahía Blanca (bä-ē'-ä bläng'-kä) — Military base in Argentina.

Belgorod (byĕl' - gô - rŏd)— City of the South Central Black Earth area, Soviet Russia.

Chekiang (jŭ' - jyäng')— Coastal province of China, east of Shanghai.

Conakry (kŏ'-nä'-krē')— Capital of French Guinea, Africa.

Kwangsi (gwäng' - sē')— Province of southern China.

Kweilin (gwā'-lĭn')—City of Kwangsi Province, China.

Tengyueh (tŭng'-ywē')—Important trading town in Yunnan Province, China.

Volchansk (vôl-chänsk')— Town in northeast Ukraine, northeast of Kharkov.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

In Lighter Vein

Two of Them

"There is something that will shine increasingly through the dark war days," declared the orator.

"Don't pile it on," whispered a sympathetic voice. "You're not the only one wearing a blue serge suit."—Tit-Bits.

Slip of the Tongue

Husband, worriedly: "I had it on the tip of my tongue a moment ago and now it is gone."

Wife: "Maybe it'll come back if you think hard."

Husband: "I don't think so. It was the stamp I was going to put on my letter."—Exchange.

Handicapped

Extract from advertisement of a business college:

"We could produce a hundred illustrations to prove the advantages of shorthand and the saving of time thereby effected. Only think, gentlemen, it took Goethe forty years to write his 'Faust.' How many years he might have saved if he had known shorthand!"

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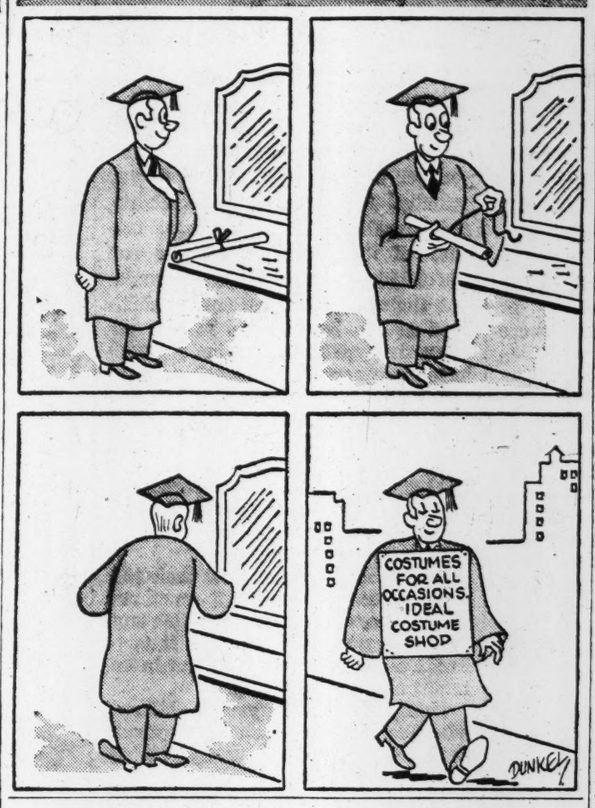


Brevities

Detroit News: What do these first aid instruction courses have to suggest in case the slacks become enmeshed in a bicycle chain?

The New Yorker: Those who predicted that our entry into the war would expose us to some dreadful is mwere absolutely right. We are becoming a hotbed of pedestrianism.

Pathfinder: We know of a man who takes rationing so seriously that instead of calling his wife "Sugar" he now calls her "Honey."

'Little Fellers'

Taft, Calif.

It was in the oil fields in the rolling hills back of this town. High up on a derrick, the peculiar stance of a workman attracted the attention of the men on the ground. He worked awkwardly with his legs spread far apart as he pulled up the long pipes in the process of cleaning out the well.

"What's the matter up there, Jim?"

"It's a crow's nest with little fellers in it. I don't want to tramp on them."

"How big are they?"

"Oh, about half naked," came the Irishman's reply; and then, "Send up a sheet of tin to cover them so I won't splatter them with oil."

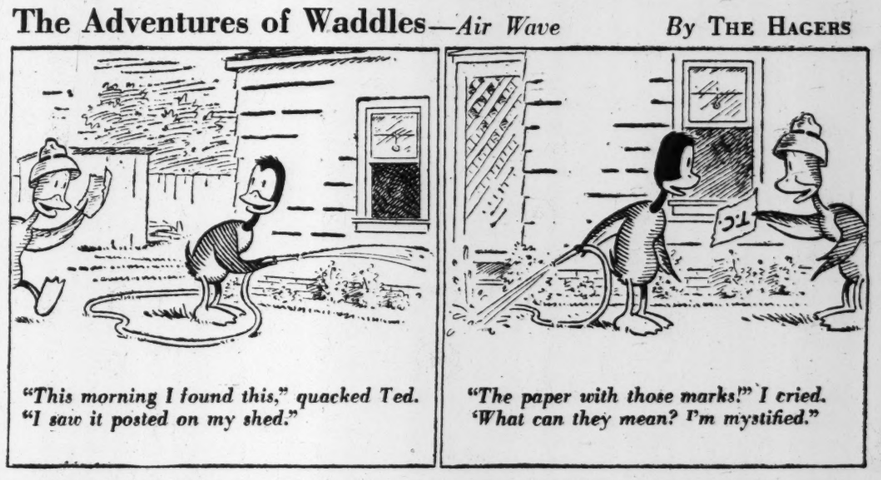
After the job was finished and Jim had reached the ground, his eyes fell on a box of waste. He picked up a large handful of the soft cotton and with a "Guess I'll go up and clean the little fellers up a bit," was on his way back to the top.

Plane Cards

A new card game for air pilots substitutes profiles of Allied and enemy airplanes for the traditional suits . . . object being to match top, bottom, front and side views of one plane type correctly.

The Adventures of Waddles—*Air Wave*

By THE HAGERS



"This morning I found this," quacked Ted. "I saw it posted on my shed."

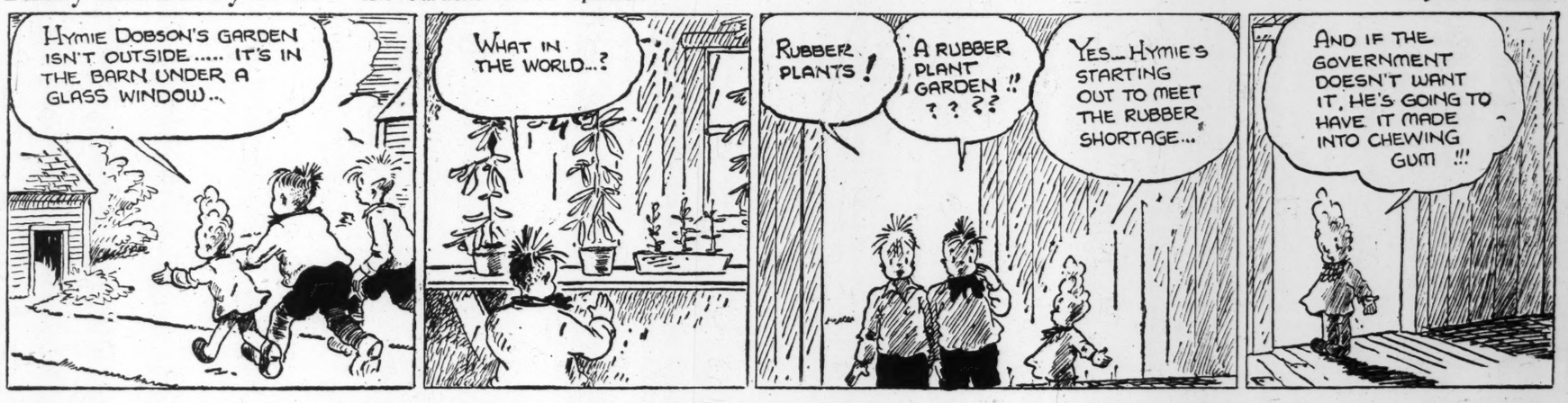
"The paper with those marks!" I cried. 'What can they mean? I'm mystified."

"Look there!" Ted pointed to the sky The gas balloon went sailing by.

"Ted, don't run off," I called. "Be brave! A parachutist wouldn't wave."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*All Gardens Aren't Spinach*

By LE PELLEY


HYMIE DOBSON'S GARDEN ISN'T OUTSIDE..... IT'S IN THE BARN UNDER A GLASS WINDOW...
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YES—HYMIE'S STARTING OUT TO MEET THE RUBBER SHORTAGE...
AND IF THE GOVERNMENT DOESN'T WANT IT, HE'S GOING TO HAVE IT MADE INTO CHEWING GUM !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Think of What?*

By RODGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Air Front

"Raid" is hardly an adequate word for the huge RAF operation against Cologne. In everything except investment of the city the British bombers appear to have obtained larger military results than the Nazis have by their eight-months siege of Leningrad. The British estimate that they dropped four to six times the weight of explosives that fell on Coventry or Plymouth. Some of the bombs were two-tonners, which are supposed to level everything within 100 yards.

Christians cannot exult over this devastation. But if the German people learn in this way that aggression does not pay, lives may be saved and enslaved peoples freed by sharp and impressive blows rather than small and drawn-out attacks. The evidence that the British can, even without American planes, mount an air offensive on this scale, and the prospect that the blows will be repeated and increased, must arouse questions which no Nazi propaganda can answer and no censorship stop.

Mounting air power in Britain is pushing back the air frontier. The Germans do not now enjoy such an advantage in bombing Britain as they did a year ago, for their take-off fields in France are by no means safe. More than once British fighters have caught Nazi bombers when landing. The British still have farther to go but the Germans have a much larger air front to defend. They can be attacked from Spain to Norway. The RAF is tying up hundreds of thousands—one estimate runs above 1,000,000—Nazis in ground crews, anti-aircraft and other defense units along the air front.

The Cologne attack also has a very direct bearing on a second front. That city is not only the third largest in Germany and a center of war production; it is a transport bottleneck. Sitting on the Rhine at the main rail crossing for France and Belgium, its destruction would impose a most effective check on efforts to bring quick German reinforcements to any front the Allies might open on the English Channel.

If an invasion of France is contemplated soon, a bombing barrage against all lines of communication with Germany will be a most necessary preparation. Some light on what is coming may be afforded by the developing pattern of RAF operations. More important than ships to carry an invasion army is the blocking of lines by which the Nazis move forces west.

A further object of the Allies will be the destruction of German airfields and forces in France. When that operation is reported on anything like the Cologne scale, the air front—which must precede the second land front—will be about ready.

Running Races With the Law

Eastern newspapers on Thursday carried three interesting items having some connection with the racing industry and race-track gambling.

In Boston the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission suspended the chartering privileges of three bus companies after they admitted having continued bus service to a dog race track in violation of State orders designed to save gasoline and rubber. The commission heard charges that the Taunton Greyhound Association, operators of the track, had influenced the bus operators to disobey the orders.

In Mineola, New York, the Nassau County Director of Civilian Protection issued a formal warning to the Westchester Racing Association that he would close its fashionable Belmont Park unless it promptly lived up to an agreement it had made to provide various facilities for the safety of its crowds in event of air raids. He declared track officials had neglected the prescribed training of employees and grossly misrepresented the park's state of preparedness.

In Washington the United States Parole Board decided to parole Moses L. Annenberg, Philadelphia publisher, who has served part of a three-year sentence in a Federal penitentiary after pleading guilty in Chicago to income tax evasion. Mr. Annenberg, who is now repaying the Government in installments $8,000,000 of back taxes and penalties, made most of his millions from the operation of a nationwide leased-wire racing information system which served poolrooms and other gambling establishments.

The coincidence of the three items suggests a meaningful question: Is there something about this racing business, with its attendant gambling, that makes its members characteristically inclined to disregard, or gamble with, the law?

They Deserve Protection

Recently several associations interested in child welfare in the United States have advanced the major theme at their annual conventions that younger children must not be a war casualty. Psychologists, psychiatrists, and educational authorities have emphasized three points for home and school which are common-sense foundation stones for as near a normal childhood as can be expected in this era when the type of civilization we shall have for generations is swaying on the scales:

First, both parents and teachers must not neglect the children because of outside pressures. The many essential and vital activities—whether of parents as air-raid wardens or of teachers in gasoline rationing—must be organized so children will not suffer.

Second, adults can control their talk in the presence of immature, emotional minds. Loose talk is reprehensible anywhere; particularly injurious it is to excite needlessly dread and fear in the minds of the very young.

Third, even with young children, adults can use the situation to motivate patriotism and a desire to uphold justice and humanity.

The tow-heads and the curly-heads, in drooping knickers or in pinafores, are not responsible for what their elders have done—or left undone. They should suffer as little as possible.

Wartime Housing

Comments which accompanied President Roosevelt's request to Congress for a $600,000,000 addition to the Government's housing program reflected the fact that even defense housing may soon be handicapped by shortages of critical materials and by sharp restrictions on their use. There is every indication that it will be impossible to provide defense workers with substantial, permanent dwellings of the prevailing type, because the structural materials and the equipment needed for such buildings will not be available. Clearly a compromise with present construction standards will be necessary.

Much of the present public defense housing was designed to have a high postwar salvage value, and by and large the projects have turned out to be attractive, spacious and durable. Accommodations of a "stop-gap" nature, such as so-called portable or demountable houses, dormitories and the like, were the exception, but now there is even some question of whether sufficient materials will be available to permit erection of this type of temporary shelter in adequate volume.

There is no time for extensive planning and checking when delay may cause a shortage of accommodations which in turn will interfere with the supply of personnel for defense industries. Expediency and ingenuity can win the day, but the housing provided will be a far cry from that of the low-rent program and the early stages of the defense housing effort.

Far greater emphasis will be placed on the use of available facilities. Rent control now going into effect in a number of vital areas will help keep private housing now on the market within the financial reach of the defense worker. There will have to be extensive conversions to increase the supply of dwellings. Homes registration bureaus will need to double and triple their lists, and if the response to public urgings that families make their spare rooms available to migrant personnel is sluggish, then more drastic action may have to be taken.

Observers believe that when priorities seriously curtail government-built housing, extensive billeting of workers is the only choice. Workers may be asked to shift to new cities where their skills are needed but to leave their families behind. Control of the movement of population into and out of industrial areas may be required, and private property owners may be ordered to make their vacant space available in order that war personnel may be served. Harsh as these measures may be, they are practical and the possible need for them cannot be lightly dismissed.

Of course, it will make every Congressman's walking constituents happy to see him driving around from speaking date to speaking date during the coming campaign.

Will the old-time bee-tree locater please step forward. There are lots of folks who would like to hire his services.

It is a beautiful gesture to take a soldier home for dinner—but not just because you want a fourth at bridge.

Our Readers Say—

"Let Us Shoot Straight"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Must we hate everything that is German and Italian, in order to be patriotic Americans? Then we will have to stop listening to our radio, because it was invented by Marconi, an Italian. What about music, poetry and art? Must we fight Wagner and Beethoven, Michelangelo and Dante in order to be loyal citizens?

Let us shoot straight. Let us drop our bombs on the factories and munition works of our enemies, let us do all in our power, with all the means at our command, to crush the armies led by Hitler and Hirohito who would enslave the world, who would crush out the freedom to worship God, the right to practice Christianity; but let us not completely disregard the teachings of Christianity in our effort to preserve it.

America stands before the world as the champion of Christianity. We are fighting a war so we and our children may have the right to worship God as conscience dictates. Then how inconsistent, how incongruous for us to carry on a campaign of hatred against the whole German and Italian people. Jesus said, "Love your enemies." We have condemned Germany for teaching hatred to its children. Is it any better for us to do the same thing?

Let us be motivated by something higher than hatred; let us set an example by practicing our Christianity if we are to pose as the leaders of the world's spiritual forces.

Long Beach, Calif. VINTON A. HOLBROOK

Willingness to Sacrifice

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It was a heartening and reassuring experience in serving as a volunteer registrar during both the sugar and gasoline rationing, to find how prevalent is the fine spirit of cooperation and sacrifice among American people in all circumstances. It gives assurance of that unity of purpose among our citizens which is so necessary for the ultimate victory of the forces of right.

Brooklyn, N. Y. E. F. L.

Stickers for Gas Classification?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the interest of conserving gasoline so as to aid our country in defeating the Axis Powers, may I suggest that the various Gasoline Rationing Boards make public the classification of each car owner, and furthermore that they furnish each car owner with a sticker showing his classification, this sticker to be displayed on the car at all times.

"A" RATION CARD HOLDER

Cambridge, Mass.

"March of Freedom"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have been wondering if "March of Freedom" might be useful as a name for the present conflict. Secretary Wallace used the phrase in his recent address in referring to the past hundred and fifty years in effort in various places. It links up also to Tennyson's poem, "The Charge of the Light Brigade."

Boston D. A.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The New Burma Road

NEWS ITEM
20 U.S. AIR TRANSPORTS IN 2 ROUND TRIPS A DAY CARRY MORE SUPPLIES THAN WERE SENT OVER THE BURMA ROAD.
?
!
CLOSED BY ORDER OF THE JAPANESE ARMY

"Remember What We Fought For"

By Norman Phillip Ross

(A Commencement Oration at Brown University)

Whatever hope we have must rest on the belief that man, in his own lifetime, will not repeat very often an expensive error. . . . Inside America, in our domestic affairs, the people of America, in 1932 and in following elections, repudiated the completely unco-operative attitude which had characterized the preceding years. I assert my faith that, outside America, in our international relations, the American people, in the postwar period of reconstruction, will as completely repudiate the unco-operative attitude which has characterized our foreign policy. . . .

And when we return from war, you and I must remember that the silencing of the cannon does not guarantee the future, and that the struggle for peace still continues. In that postwar period when hatred will still prevail and weariness will still linger, we must not justify a retreat into isolationist thinking by remembering the negative side of the war.

It is for affirmative reason we fight a war. It is for affirmative reasons we fight for a durable peace. Human freedom, as we have discovered, is no vague and hazy abstraction but a dynamic and impelling force. War is the price we pay for freedom. It was so in the past; it is so in the present; and it will certainly be so in the future.

Plan, then, for international co-operation, but realize the consequences. Create, if you will, a League of Nations, but fight for a League of Nations that has teeth in it; and give to such a project your determination to make sacrifices, even if that means again to fly the bomber, even if that means again to fire the cannon.

A real and durable peace will never be achieved and maintained unless we remember what we fought for, unless we are willing to fight for it again. To hold to this belief in the face of war and in the presence of victory will be a terrific task, but we must face it. It is the only way we shall avoid becoming another "Lost Generation." It is the only way we shall safeguard our future, the future of America.

The Wide Horizon

No Time for Strikes

By John R. Steelman

Director U. S. Conciliation Service

In an address at Des Moines, Iowa

This war in which we are engaged is like no other war. This is a war of production. And to win this war it will be necessary for us to meet goals of unprecedented proportions. To do this we will need to utilize all of our resources, our man power, our machines, and our ingenuity. And we will need the full co-operation and unstinted assistance of 130,000,000 Americans. We will need the continuous and all-out effort of each individual on the battle line, on the farm, in the mine, mill, factory, and office. And because we cannot attack tyranny abroad by abandoning democracy at home, we must win this goal of production without losing our democratic principles which make possible our American way of life. . . .

For many years the United States Conciliation Service has recognized the importance of labor-management programs to bring harmonious plant relations. . . .

Immediately following the attack on Pearl Harbor labor-management groups throughout the country pledged their full co-operation to the war effort and promised to maintain continuous production. This pledged co-operation was further established at the labor and industry conference called by the President. Here labor and management pledged "no strikes or lockouts" for the duration of the war.

* * *

As the period since the declaration of war is viewed, it is seen that although employment on war materials has increased three and two-thirds times since the first quarter in 1941, and is now well over 8,000,000, strike idleness was only about one-fifteenth that of the first quarter of 1941.

During January, February, March, and April of this year the time lost due to stoppages was only six one-hundredths of 1 per cent. In other words, labor's and management's pledge of full co-operation and continuous production has been 99.95 per cent successful.

Last year the average length of strikes was about ten days, while this year the average duration of strikes is about two days. In other words, workers are mostly back on the job the day after the strike.

We hear a great deal about "man-days" lost. Did you know that in 1941 the man-days lost due to sickness and accidents in industry is estimated at more than 400,000,000 man-days? This is twenty times the man-days lost due to work stoppages.

In England strikes have virtually ceased. The time lost is one day per man in fifteen years. America's record is even better. Since Pearl Harbor our strike rate in war work has been one day per man in thirty years.

In the first four months of 1942, the Conciliation Service settled 2,112 actual labor disputes. The war situation, of course, presents many new problems, but the job of settling all types of labor-management disputes by voluntary methods of conciliation and arbitration is not new to the Conciliation Service. We have been operating continuously since 1913, and have handled more than 36,000 situations involving approximately 20,000,000 persons, in all the various fields throughout the country and in the outlying possessions. . . .

* * *

In the last four months the case load of the Conciliation Service has more than doubled. This increase is not an indication of a national increase of strikes but rather it is an indication of increased labor-management co-operation. Because preventive measures can be used when cases are presented for negotiation in an early stage of the dispute, almost all of the cases are being settled without any stoppage of work and thus without any harm to our war effort.

On May 14, the Conciliation Service had 1,450 active cases. Of these, only five were strikes which, according to interested governmental agencies, affected the war effort. These five strikes involved less than 1,000 workers. This means less than one-hundredth of 1 per cent of our war workers were involved in a work stoppage, and is really a distinguished record of co-operation.

To meet the great task ahead, however, we know that even five stoppages, no matter how small or for what short duration, are exactly five too many. There is no place for strikes in our present order. We have freely agreed to settle our disputes by peaceful means. In order for America to be victorious we must meet our goals of unprecedented proportions through the total and unstinted co-operation of every American.

Mrs. Hadley and the Sugar Cards

"I'm not sure," said my friend, Mrs. Hadley, carefully eating the meringue off the lemon pie, "but I'm afraid I've ruined Bunjy's social standing at school by applying for our sugar ration cards there. I think possibly it might have been better if I had just resigned myself to molasses for the duration."

"What on earth are you talking about?" I demanded. This is a purely routine question between us, Mrs. Hadley's mind being the versatile thing it is.

"Well, it was like this," Mrs. Hadley explained. (She looked very prim and young sitting on the divan in her moss green suit.) It was like this: The school children had been dismissed early so that the teachers could help with the rationing cards. Miss Tigger, who taught the 3B class, had been waiting to pounce on the sheaf of papers Mrs. Hadley clutched in a very sun-browned hand. She, an H applicant, had presented herself on the day the P's were lining up.

Mrs. Hadley was late because somehow, the first mild, sunny day in May had seemed meant for something else than the dull business of sugar rationing. The sun diving through the Pacific breakers off Shark Tooth Shoal, a hundred feet below the cliffs on which their cottage perches, was an irresistible invitation. She and Wendell had stuffed the baby's feet into the first pair of sandals that came to hand and struck off with her toward the rocks where the kelp washes in and the little crabs run around in warm shallow pools.

* * *

"We found the loveliest driftwood," Mrs. Hadley said dreamily. "Wendell had a wonderful idea about it. He'll sell it for scads of money to one of the movie studios. I had to help him carry it up the hill. That's why I didn't get here on the H day."

It seemed that Miss Tigger was concerned about this dereliction of duty. Miss Tigger is the concerned kind, anyhow, Mrs. Hadley says. You can tell that just by looking at her. Mrs. Hadley had a strong feeling that at any moment Miss Tigger would look up and say to her, "For being late you may stand in the corner!"

Miss Tigger did look up but merely said, "You should read your application blank more carefully, Mrs. Hadley. You've signed your husband's name here on the blank you've marked 'self.'"

Mrs. Hadley looked where she pointed. "No, that's correct," she said meekly.

Miss Tigger's voice took on all the inflections it had when addressing a class of 3B's. "You've written George Malcolm on this line, Mrs. Hadley, and marked, 'The person making application is myself.' This is a man's blank, Mrs. Hadley, and you—"

"I'm George Malcolm," Mrs. Hadley said, and as Miss Tigger appeared unconvinced, she hurried to explain, "You see, I was supposed to be a boy. They were going to name me after my father. But I was a girl. So to show that there were no hard feelings about it they called me George Malcolm just the same."

"Oh," Miss Tigger said. She had reason to know that innocent children cannot help what their parents do to them in the matter of appellations, and she unbent slightly.

* * *

"Mrs. Hadley, a child five feet tall must weigh more than forty-five pounds," she remarked after reading the second sheet.

"Must she?" Mrs. Hadley asked vaguely. "But I'm sure that the last time we weighed her the scales said forty-five pounds."

"When was that?" Miss Tigger asked, tapping her pencil.

"Well, let's see. It was the day she wore that little plaid suit for the first time. I remember distinctly because the plaid was red and the scales were pale blue and they clashed and—"

"Mrs. Hadley—" Miss Tigger interrupted.

"That's how I know when it was!" Mrs. Hadley came out triumphantly. "Flossie and Mary had dresses alike and we bought them to wear the first time we took Bunjy to see her grandmother—she was three weeks old that day and so—"

"And how old is she now?" Miss Tigger insisted relentlessly.

"She's—oh my! She's eight!"

"I'm sure," Miss Tigger said patiently, "that Flossie has grown a bit in eight years."

"Of course!" Mrs. Hadley was aghast. "Doesn't time fly? Where on earth does it go?"

Miss Tigger picked up the next sheet of paper. "Alice Wendell," she read.

"Yes, that's Bunjy."

"Bunjy?" Miss Tigger's lifted eyebrow appeared ominously like an upraised scimitar.

Mrs. Hadley wriggled in embarrassment. "You know how it is in the South? The servants get things twisted. Cookie used to say—Cookie—"

Mrs. Hadley's voice trailed off, wistfully. The Hadley home life had never been the same up North without that kind, efficient presence. Dear old Cookie, who had assisted in the "borning" of the first three little Hadley's—Mrs. Hadley sighed. "We used to bundle the baby up in one of those sleeper blankets with a hood until all you could see of her were two bright eyes. And then Cookie would hug her and say, 'Oh, you cunnin' little bunjy rabbit!' So we called her Bunjy—it suited her better than Alice Wendell, we thought."

* * *

"We'll have to know approximately what Mr. Hadley weighs," announced Miss Tigger as she took up the last card.

"Oh, dear!" Mrs. Hadley looked around hastily for succor and saw it coming in at the door. She called excitedly, "Mr. Wainright! Oh, Mr. Wainright! Will you come here a moment, please?"

The stocky principal obligingly veered in his course and rang for stop abeam of Mrs. Hadley.

"May I use you to find out how much my husband weighs?" she entreated. "I think you're just about his height. You see he's just about my height. So if we stand back to back we can measure—so if you'll just turn around a little bit and I will, too—" She slid her open palm over the middle part in her own hair and miraculously it rested on the level on the spot where Mr. Wainright's part used to be.

"That's wonderful!" Mrs. Hadley exulted. "How much do you weigh, Mr. Wainright?"

"One hundred and sixty," he replied.

"Then I know just exactly how much Wendell weighs," Mrs. Hadley said happily. "Put down a hundred and thirty-five, Miss Tigger. Wendell is sort of the lean type . . ."

"Well," Mrs. Hadley said, moistening one finger tip and snaring the last crumb of crust from her lemon pie, "I have just told Wendell to go out and get us a hive of bees. I said that even if Miss Tigger did finally give me the six ration books, I just know the Government is going to come after them when they read that Flossie's eyes are amber and Mary's aquamarine."

R. LOUISE EMERY

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